# REPORT




ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

## FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.



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REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

## FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

## SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

### Civil Justice.

Original suits.

THE total number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces during 1867 was 91,381, the details of which are as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regular Civil Courts, | ... | ... | ... | 69,134 |
| Non-Regulation ditto, | ... | ... | ... | 12,274 |
| Small Cause Courts, | ... | ... | ... | 5,891 |
| Cantonment Small Cause Courts, | | ... | ... | 4,082 |
| | | Total, | ... | 91,381 |

The miscellaneous cases aggregated 145,130, making the whole number of cases instituted 236,510.

Decrease in litigation.

2. The amount of litigation has decreased in every district in the Regulation Provinces during the year, the total diminution being 9,539 cases, which is doubtless due to the action of the new Stamp Law.

Action of new Stamp Law.

3. The greatest decrease, amounting to nearly one-third, has been in suits for immovable property. This is the class of cases which most closely affects the dearest and most cherished interests of the people; and as the greater number of suits of this description are brought by the agricultural class, who have little capital at command, the increase of the Stamp Duty has thus evidently acted as a practical denial of justice to a large body of suitors to whom the Courts have hitherto been open.

The sudden check in litigation is the more remarkable, when viewed in the light of the tendency of litigation of late years to increase.

4. It is to be apprehended that, by the action of the new law, large classes of suitors who ought to have the easiest access to the Courts, when debarred therefrom, may be driven to questionable means of enforcing their rights; and that the mastery of the rich, and already powerful, classes over the poorer may be also vastly increased by the action of the same law.

Cases disposed of.

5. The statement showing the manner in which cases have been decided or disposed of, is very similar to that of the previous year. Decisions on the merits have risen from 50 to 51 per-cent., while cases decided on confession of judgment have fallen from 20 to 19 per cent. As was to be expected, the number of suits left pending on the files has largely decreased.

Increase of miscellaneous cases.

6. There has been an increase of 7,112 of miscellaneous cases, which is remarkable, considering the decrease of suits. It is due principally to a large and general increase in the number of applications for execution of decrees, caused by the action of the High Court's Circular, mentioned in last year's Report, recommending the Courts generally, in decreeing interest sub-

sequent to date of decree, to award it ordinarily at a rate less than would be obtainable by persons who have not the security of a decree to enforce payment. The decree-holder has not now, therefore, the inducement to keep his decree unexecuted, bearing the market rate of interest, and secured by the machinery of the Court.

Execution of decrees.

7. Of the total number of applications for execution of decrees (86,018) which were disposed of, 25 per cent. were fully, and 29 per cent. partially, executed. It is to be hoped that these proportions will improve in future years.

Cases under the Rent Acts.

8. The number of cases appealable to the Judge, decided by the Revenue Courts, under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, is only 9,748—a decrease of about 36 per cent. The decrease is due partly to the new Stamp Act, and partly, perhaps, to good seasons. A large proportion of the cases have been decided by the Tehseeldars.

Prosecutions for false evidence.

9. One hundred and thirty-two persons have been prosecuted for false verification of plaint, or false evidence, of whom, however, only 41 were convicted. There is scarcely any part of a Judge's duty requiring greater judgment, discrimination, and temper, than the determination of the right occasion for proceeding against offences of this nature.

Duration of cases.

10. An improvement is shown in the average duration of cases in the Courts of all grades, as shown below:—

| | *Judges.* | | *Principal Sudder Ameens* | | *Sudder Ameens.* | | *Moonsiffs.* | | *Average duration of cases under Act X. of 1859.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. |
| General average, | 3 | 21 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 2 | 23 |

11. The net value of stamps filed in the Civil Courts, including the High Court, was Rupees 13,69,426, and the total cost of Judges' salaries and establishments amounted to Rs. 15,33,166.

Stamps filed in Courts.

12. The average value of each suit instituted was Rs. 332, the percentage of costs to value was 10, and the average amount of costs per suit Rs. 34. The increase in the value of suits from Rs. 271 to Rs. 332 was to be expected from the increased rates and higher valuation of landed property introduced by the new Stamp Act.

Value of suits and costs.

13. The work of the High Court is shown in the statements given below. There is an increase of 88 in the number of regular, and a decrease of 398 in the number of special, appeals decided, as compared with the previous year: 50 regular and 380 special appeals were pending at the close of the year.

High Court files.

*Appellate Side.*

| | Remaining from last year. | Filed in 1867. | Disposed of in 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.—Regular Appeals, ... | 104 | 210 | 264 |
| II.—Special Appeals, ... | 471 | 1,872 | 1,963 |
| III.—References from Small Cause Courts, ... | 5 | 20 | 25 |
| IV.—Miscellaneous Orders in Court, | 22 | 2,314 | 2,252 |
| TOTAL, ... | 602 | 4,317 | 4,504 |

*Original Side.*

| | Suits, &c. | | Disposed of on merits. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining from last year. | Filed in 1867. | |
| I.—Original Suits, ... ... | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| II.—Insolvent, ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III.—Appeals from Division Courts, ... | ... | 2 | 1 |

Improved position of the ministerial establishments of Judges.

14. An important change was made in the course of the year in the establishments of the District Judges, the members of which now receive better salaries, and are placed under the control of a highly paid and responsible official, who is the head ministerial officer of the Court, and relieves the Judge of routine and office work. In some districts, where the Courts of the Judge and the Subordinate Judges are adjacent, the experiment of assigning to this official the duties of Clerk of the Court in all the Courts is under trial.

Visits of Moonsiffs to out-stations.

15. Experience having shown that the periodical visits of Moonsiffs to out-stations, introduced in 1862, caused constant interruptions to the business at head-quarters, and was productive of great inconvenience both to pleaders and suitors, they have been discontinued, and Moonsiffs have been directed to hold their Court permanently at their appointed stations.

Civil suits in the Non-Regulation Districts.

16. A detail of the Civil suits instituted and disposed of in the Non-Regulation Districts, as compared with the previous year, is given on the next page.

| | Cases Instituted. | | 1867. Cases disposed of. | | | | | | | Cases pending on 1st January, | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | On merits. | Confession. | Adjustment. | Ex-parte. | Default. | Arbitration. | Total disposed of. | 1867. | 1868. |
| Jhansie Division, | 2,226 | 1,848 | 602 | 508 | 352 | 192 | 255 | 46 | 1,955 | 171 | 196 |
| Kumaon Ditto, ... | 4,305 | 3,877 | 1,233 | 365 | 762 | 601 | 1,249 | 5 | 4,215 | 706 | 387 |
| Ajmere, ... | 9,539 | 7,449 | 1,412 | 1,785 | 1,136 | 901 | 1,224 | 281 | 6,739 | 633 | 710 |
| Terai District (Rohilcund), ... | 125 | 100 | 30 | 1 | 12 | ... | 43 | ... | 86 | 4 | 14 |
| | 16,195 | 12,274 | 2,277 | 2,659 | 2,262 | 1,694 | 2,771 | 332 | 12,995 | 1,514 | 1,307 |

17. The decrease observable in the institutions in the regular Courts has extended to these districts also.

Disposal of cases.

18. The proportion of decisions on the merits has increased in the Jhansie Division from 27 to 30 per cent. It has decreased in Kumaon from

30 to 29, and in Ajmere from 24 to 21 per cent. In the Terai Pergunnahs it has remained stationary at 34 per cent.

Execution of decrees.

19. The percentage of decrees fully executed has improved in all the Courts, as is shown in the following return:—

| | 1866. | 1867. |
|---|---|---|
| Ajmere, ... ... ... | 11·66 | 17 |
| Jhansie, ... ... ... | 18 | 25 |
| Kumaon, ... ... ... | 26 | 33 |
| Terai, ... ... ... | 55 | 60 |

Small Cause Courts.

20. The number of suits instituted in the four Small Cause Courts at Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and the Doon, has been 5,891, showing a decrease of 861 as compared with 1866.

In the Doon the suits have increased, and at Agra and Allahabad the decrease has been small, and is probably due to the new Stamp Law. At Benares alone there has been a marked decrease of 784 cases, owing, it is believed, principally to a change in the administration of the business of the Court. The Judge, who had lately taken charge, appears to have been too exacting in the amount of proof required from plaintiffs in support of their claims, and to have thus rendered his Court less popular than heretofore. Measures have been taken to remedy this in future.

Description of suits.

21. The largest number of suits instituted came under the following heads:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Debts on Bond, ... ... ... ... | 2,250 |
| Money claims unsupported by written documents, ... | 722 |
| Shop debts, ... ... ... ... | 669 |
| Debts on Book Accounts, ... ... ... | 552 |
| Money due on written contract, ... ... | 524 |
| Personal property or its value, ... ... | 485 |

22. Thirty-two per cent. of the cases disposed of were decided on their merits, 29 per cent. on confession of judgment, and 17 per cent. *ex-parte*.

Disposal of cases.

23. The proportion of decrees fully executed is 31 per cent., which might with advantage have been higher, though it is an improvement upon the return for 1866. The average duration of cases was but seven days.

Execution of decrees.

24. The receipts of the Courts amounted to Rs. 47,675, and the disbursements to Rs. 40,704, showing a net gain to Government of Rs. 6,971.

Income and expenditure.

25. The Small Cause Court Judge at Benares has for some time been also entrusted with the duties of Principal Sudder Ameen, now styled Subordinate Judge; and it has been suggested by the High Court that this system, which has been found to work successfully at Benares, might with advantage be generally extended under the provisions of the new Act XVI. of 1868, some of the out-lying Moonsiffees being then abolished. Although, however, Small Cause Courts are suitable for towns and their immediate environs, it seems doubtful how far the ruder portion of the extra-urban population are yet fitted for them; it is apprehended that they are still suspicious of the summary procedure and unalterable results of these Courts. Moreover, suitors would by this arrangement often have to travel great distances and be long absent from their homes, instead of obtaining justice at their doors. It would thus not unfrequently happen that where the distance was great, and the value in contest small, the expense and inconvenience might render justice practically out of reach. There is therefore reason on both these grounds to proceed with caution in this direction.

Union of the offices of Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge.

26. There were 4,202 suits for trial in the eleven Cantonment Small Cause Courts, of which all but 75 were disposed of at the close of the year: 1,350 of these cases were instituted at Meerut, and 1,032 in the Nusseerabad Court. In none of the other Courts was there a large number of cases.

Cantonment Small Cause Courts.

# SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

## Criminal Justice.

Offences committed.

27. The total number of ascertained offences for the year is 91,740, being a decrease of 3,485 on the number in 1866. The decrease is nearly the same in bailable and non-bailable offences. There has been a corresponding decrease of 9,562 in the number of persons brought to trial, which amounted to 97,644.

28. The decrease in non-bailable offences has occurred in offences against property, as is shown in the following statement. In the number of the more serious offences against the person, there has been a slight increase. There is, however, a discrepancy observable between these returns and those shown in the Police section of this Report, which probably arises from a different system of registration, but of which explanation has been called for.

| Offences against property. | 1866. | | 1867. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Offences. | Cases for Trial. | Number of Offences. | Cases for Trial. |
| Dacoity, ... ... | 72 | 95 | 53. | 52 |
| Theft, ... ... | 28,620 | 9,884 | 25,711 | 8,743 |
| Receiving stolen property, ... | 2,031 | 2,031 | 1,913 | 1,948 |
| Robbery, ... ... | 303 | 200 | 263 | 204 |
| Housebreaking, ... ... | 13,938 | 1,674 | 13,093 | 1,653 |
| Total, ... | 44,964 | 13,884 | 41,033 | 12,600 |

| Offences against the person. | 1866. | | 1867. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Offences. | Cases for Trial. | Number of Offences. | Cases for Trial. |
| Murder, ... ... | 313 | 344 | 328 | [illegible]3 |
| Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, ... ... | 224 | 247 | 245 | [illegible]6 |
| Grievous hurt, ... ... | 86 | 48 | 56 | [illegible]8 |
| Rape, ... ... | 197 | 170 | 201 | 179 |
| Total, ... | 820 | 809 | 830 | 816 |

29. The proportion between the number of offences ascertained to have been committed, and the number of cases brought into the Magistrates' Courts for enquiry or trial, is not good. Out of 25,711 thefts and 13,093 cases of housebreaking, in only 8,743 and 1,653 cases respectively were arrests effected. A general complaint is made, and, it is believed, not without foundation, of the want of detective ability shown by the Police.

Police investigations.

30. Special testimony has been borne in various quarters to the efficiency of the Railway Police. This body consists of men selected for the duty, but there is no reason why the detective and preventive ability shown in it should not by degrees be acquired by the general force; and there is some ground for believing that the general force is really becoming more efficient in this respect.

Detective power of Police.

31. The number of persons left under trial at the end of the year was 995, of which only 484 were in custody.

State of Magistrates' files.

32. The percentage of successful prosecutions stands at 62 for non-bailable offences—the same proportion as was shown in the Report for 1866. There is, however, an improve-

Percentage of convictions.

| Years. | Death. | Transportation. | Imprisonment. | Whipping. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866, | 103 | 200 | 1,756 | 9 |
| 1867, | 73 | 198 | 1,453 | 7 |

Assessors.

42. One thousand and forty-one cases were tried by the Judges with the aid of Assessors, under the provisions of Section 324 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in only 181 of these, or 14 per cent., did the Judges disagree with the opinion of the Assessors. There can be no doubt that if Judges treat the Assessors with proper courtesy, and make them feel that they are expected to take an intelligent share in the proceedings, and to afford the Court real assistance, the institution will not only subserve the administration of justice, but become popular and politically useful.

Cases before the High Court.

43. Fourteen criminal trials were disposed of by the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, in which there were 7 convictions and 7 acquittals, as also 523 criminal cases requiring confirmation. The number of cases appealed to the Court was only 252, as compared with 315 appealed in 1866.

Penalties inflicted by High Court.

44. The penalties inflicted under the judgments of the High Court are shown in the following statement:—

| Penalties. | 1867. | 1866. |
|---|---|---|
| Death, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 73 | 80 |
| Transportation for life, ... ... ... ... | 15 | 16 |
| Ditto above 7 and not exceeding 14 years, ... | ... | 2 |
| Imprisonment for life, ... ... ... ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto above 12 and not exceeding 21 years, ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto above 5 and not exceeding 10 years, ... | 34 | 19 |
| Ditto not exceeding 5 years, ... ... ... | 147 | 142 |

Crime in the Terai District.

45. In the Terai District the total number of ascertained offences was 215, against 261 in 1866, the greater proportion of which, as usual, were cattle-thefts.

The percentage of convictions has risen from 56 to 70 per cent. There were no Sessions cases.

# SECTION III.

## Police.

**46.** A comparative return of the principal offences against life and property, and the total number of offences investigated, with the result of arrests for the years 1866 and 1867, are given in the following statements :—

Offences committed and investigated.

| Year. | Murder. | Dacoities and Robberies. | Lurking house-trespass. | Theft, including Cattle-theft. | Attempts. | Robberies by administering drugs. | Property Stolen. Cases. | Property Stolen. Value. | Property Recovered. Cases. | Property Recovered. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1866, | 291 | 432 | 14,701 | 31,016 | 8,066 | 51 | 42,537 | 10,70,583 | 16,066 | 3,50,726 |
| 1867, | 279 | 331 | 13,665 | 28,644 | 10,647 | 55 | 41,407 | 10,86,775 | 14,988 | 3,41,290 |

| Year. | Offences. Total number. | Offences. Total number investigated. | Persons. Total number brought to trial. | Persons. Acquitted. | Persons. Convicted. | Persons. Died, &c. | Persons. Under trial. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866, ... | 65,413 | 34,724 | 37,861 | 10,602 | 24,672 | 222 | 658 |
| 1867, ... | 63,273 | 37,188 | 36,224 | 8,537 | 25,521 | 164 | 89 |

General decrease of crime.

47. It is satisfactory to find that this year, as in 1866, a decrease is shown in the crimes of murder, dacoity, robbery, and theft. Burglaries and robberies by poisoning have slightly increased, but cases of professional poisoning show a decrease. Property to the value of 31 per cent. was recovered in 36 per cent. of the cases in which property was stolen.

Offences cognizable by Police.

48. Although a smaller number of offences cognizable by the Police have been reported, a larger number have come under enquiry—a fact which may be considered as showing increased activity on the part of the Police, and perhaps the greater confidence placed in them by the people. There is much room, however, for improvement in this respect. The percentage of persons convicted, to those arrested by the Police *suo motu*, is 77·2 in 1867 to 74 in 1866, which shows apparently that they exercise better judgment in making arrests.

Prevalence of kidnapping.

49. The crime of kidnapping has been found to be rife in the border pergunnahs of the Agra District. The persons for whose benefit the trade is carried on, and who reside principally in the neighbouring States of Gwalior and Dholepore, are (1) prostitutes who purchase female children for their own infamous purposes, (2) men of low caste who by these means obtain wives or procure them for others, and (3) fakeers who kidnap boys for the purpose of making them their disciples.

Measures adopted for its suppression.

50. It has been found that the "dullal," or go-between, almost invariably lives in one of the Independent States, and carries on his trade in the most open manner. In Dholepore, the trade is said to be recognized to the extent of having a tax levied upon it. The attention of the Government of India in the Foreign Department has been drawn to these facts,

elicited during the Police investigations in the Agra District, and energetic measures have been adopted through the Political Agents to put a stop to this crime.

Organization of Police.

51. The organization and discipline of the present Police Constabulary is good, and their efficiency in guarding the Goverment Treasuries, Jails, and other public buildings, and in patrolling, keeping order, and preserving the peace, is generally admitted: their weak point is in their comparative failure as a detective body. The necessity for the organization of a more effective system, and the selection of a certain portion of the force to be trained as detectives, has been pressed upon the attention of the Inspector-General.

Wandering tribes.

52. In the prevention and detection of crime the Police labour under great difficulties, from the number of wandering predatory tribes in the provinces. One-half of the thefts reported are believed to be committed by some of the numerous gangs of Bhowreahs, Buhelias, Harbooras, Sunoreeahs, &c., &c., which infest many of the districts, and whom it is most difficult to detect, from their want of fixed habitations, and the facilities which they possess for disposing of their plunder.

Police obligations of landholders.

53. The failure of the landownersto perform. their Police duties, and the unsatisfactory state of the law on the subject, is also an evil, which, however, it is hoped may soon be remedied, as a draft Act clearly defining the duties and responsibilities of landowners, drawn up under the orders of this Government, has been approved, with some unimportant modifications, by the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, and has been forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India.

Municipal Constabulary.

54. The Municipal Constabulary of the Province has been raised to 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 476 Head Constables, 8 Mounted

Constables, and 5,148 Foot Constables, supplemented by 233 Jemadars and 3,113 Chowkeedars, under Act XX. of 1856. Detailed rules for the guidance of Municipal Police have also been laid down.

Separation of Armed from Civil Police.

55. The scheme for the separation of the Armed and Civil Police has now been completed, and the allocation of every district has been revised. The division is as follows :—

| | Sub-Inspectors. | Head Constables. | Foot Constables. | Mounted Constables. | Total. | Number of Firearms. | Number of Swords. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armed, ... | 76 | 733 | 4,702 | ... | 5,511 | 5,461 | 76 |
| Civil, ... | 508 | 2,751 | 15,386 | 925 | 19,570 | ... | 11,533 |
| Total, ... | 584 | 3,484 | 20,088 | 925 | 25,081 | 5,461 | 11,609 |

56. This is exclusive of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Police Corps. The principal armament remains in the Jhansie Division, where the population has never been disarmed, and where the numerous Native States necessitate the presence of an armed Police on the borders.

Mounted Constables.

57. The Mounted Constabulary have been reduced from 989 to 880, and divided into two grades, receiving pay at the rate of Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 per mensem respectively, instead of all being on Rs. 20.

Railway Police.

58. The organization of a Government Police for the East Indian Railway was commenced in 1866, but the working of the force did not fairly commence until April, 1867, and the returns of crime are therefore for only three-quarters of the year.

59. By far the most prevalent crime is that of theft. Thefts at stations and from travellers in passenger trains are usually committed by pickpockets, many of whom make a livelihood by practising their trade on the railway. Some effective arrests of men of this stamp have been made during the year.

60. The insufficiency and insecurity of the goods sheds along the line have also given opportunities for many thefts. It is believed that the Railway Company are fully alive to the evils arising from this state of things, and are pushing on the erection of the necessary buildings.

61. The insecure fastening of the doors of goods waggons has also rendered possible a large number of thefts from goods trains while in progress between stations. The Railway Company are understood to be about to introduce a system of fastening the doors at the top of the waggons, and thus rendering it impossible to open them from below.

62. The returns show that 22 per cent. of the property stolen from the railway precincts was recovered, while 75 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were convicted.

63. The following extract from the report of Captain Dalmahoy, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, shows that, on the whole, the working of the Police with the Railway Authorities has not been unsatisfactory :—

"40. The introduction of the Railway Police was not looked on with favour by many of the railway officials, high or low. The officers of departments thought that they would interfere with the working of their departments, and the men looked upon them as interlopers and spies. To the corrupt and bad characters their introduction was, as is natural, particularly obnoxious. I think, however, it has been shown that the Government Railway Police can do their duty without unnecessary interference with the working of the different departments, and, with a little tact, can do it without causing unnecessary annoyance. I think that every day a better

feeling is springing up between the railway officials and the Police. A great deal of animosity does still exist between many of the native station-masters, goods clerks, and lower railway servants; but this, if not carried to too great an extent, is rather a good thing: when we find the Police and the native railway servants on very intimate terms, it is time for transfers. I have found from experience that at stations where there are European station-masters, the working of the Police for good or bad very much depends upon the station-master. If he takes an interest in the Police,—if he treats the men properly, does not abuse them, but at the same time sees that they do their duty,—if he brings to notice those men who have done well,—then both officers and men of the Police work more willingly, and do their duty in every way better; whereas if they are snubbed in everything they do, and treated roughly, they turn sulky and will not work. Such is the case at one or two stations on the line—not many, I am glad to say. With the exception of, I may say, three, all the European station-masters appear to get on with the Police; but there are a few who I particularly wish to mention as having been a great assistance to me. These are—Mr. Heber, station-master at Mirzapore; Mr. Dorret, station-master at Cawnpore; Mr. Ward, station-master at Agra; and Mr. Whitlee, station-master at Hattrass. For my own part, I have never found any dificulty in getting on with the gentlemen of the different departments. I have found them obliging and ready to assist; and although, of course, there have been differences of opinion, we have always settled them amicably. The officer with whom I have had most to do is Mr. Carter, the Deputy Traffic Manager. I cannot sufficiently express how deeply I am indebted to him for the helping hand he has always given me. He has rendered easy a task which otherwise would have been very irksome to me."

64. The usual Police returns in the forms proposed by the Statistical Committee will be found amongst the Appendices to this Report.

# SECTION IV.

## Jails.

Prisoners in confinement.

65. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the Jails of these Provinces during 1867 was 16,084. The total number under confinement during the year was 71,017, which is less by 6,090 than in the previous year.

Expenditure.

66. The gross expenditure, Rs. 7,17,239, shows a decrease of Rs. 58,375 as compared with 1866. A portion of this decrease is, however, due to the smaller number of prisoners under confinement.

67. The chief reduction has been under the head of "Rations," caused by the greater cheapness of grain. There has also been a decrease under the head "Permanent Guard," consequent on the new arrangements under which the Police now guard merely the gates and outside of the Jails. The total decrease under these heads has been Rs. 5-3-5½ per prisoner. On the other hand, an increase is observable under "Fixed and Extra Establishments," owing to the increase of pay of Warders and Night Watchmen, and the establishment of the new Central Jail at Futtehgurh. Under other heads there have been some minor items of increase and decrease; the net result being that the total cost of each prisoner in 1867 has been Rs. 47-7-7½, as against Rs. 49-5-2¾ in 1866, which is considered satisfactory.

Value of Convict Labour.

68. The total net value of convict labour during the year has been Rs. 4,35,072, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 3,682, which is

fully accounted for by the ed number of labouring convicts. The average earn ach prisoner engaged in industrial labour (Rs. 50-6- ws an increase of nearly Rs. 6-3-0 on the previous y

69. The net cash profits by the sale of manufactured mounted to Rs. 1,01,721, and if deducted from the total expenditure, the average ann of each prisoner to the State is reduced to Rs. 39-7-1

Profits from Sale of Manufactures.

70. There has been a decre 33 in the number of admission female convicts, which have and to 1,492. They have, as heretofore, been employed ch spinning, weaving, and knitting.

Female Prisoners.

71. A decrease of 211 is also rved in the number of boys impris during the year. All boys under years of age, sentenced to imprisonment for more than th months, are transferred, as soon as possible, to the nearest tral Prison, and placed under a regular system of education training in industrial labour. They are confined in sep e cells at night in the prisons, where there is a sufficient n er for their accommodation. At all the prisons they atten school, and labour for fixed periods during the day, under structors entertained specially for the purpose, and several o them ave acquired a fair knowledge of English and industrial tr es of different kinds, particularly weaving and the use of th ly-shuttle loom. When the new Central Prisons at Bare , Allahabad, and Benares are finished, the associate syst in the old prisons at these places will be abandoned, an the separate system, as now in operation at the Meerut, Agra, and Goruckpore Jails, strictly enforced.

Juveniles.

72. The Casualty Returns for the year show a favourable sanitary condition of the prisoners in confinement. There were 400 deaths from all causes, being a ratio of 2·45 to strength. Of the above number, 42 were old men above 60 years of age, 22 were prisoners under trial, and 82 convicts who had been three months and less in prison; 72 of those who died were also received into Jail in a bad or indifferent state of health.

General Health of Prisoners.

73. There were no visitations of contagious fever in any of the Jails during the year. The deaths from cholera were 31. In only two Jails (Allahabad 14 deaths, and Shahjehanpore 6 deaths) did it assume an epidemic form. The singular freedom of the Jails from this pestilence, which in 1867 overran the greater part of these Provinces, is matter of congratulation.

Causes of Mortality.

74. With regard to the mortality among convicts generally, during the different stages of imprisonment, the returns for the year show that, out of 378 casualties, 139 died within the first six months of imprisonment, 63 in the second six months, 70 in the second year, and 41 in the third year; so that 82·80 of the total number of deaths occurred within the first three years of incarceration. The chief cause why prisoners usually fall into indifferent general health in the early stages of imprisonment, is believed to be mental depression. The attention of the Inspector-General of Prisons is directed to the fact, and he is prosecuting enquiries as to the possibility of a remedy. The change in diet cannot be considered as affecting the question, since the prison dietary is known to be in every respect superior to that in general use amongst the free labouring classes, and out of 19,826 prisoners discharged during the year, only 5,837 were found to have lost weight during their imprisonment.

75. The number of convicts sentenced during the last seven years, and the number of times they have been in prison, are shown in the following statement :—

Re-commitment to Jail.

| Years. | Number sentenced. | Never before convicted. | Once before convicted. | Twice before convicted. | Frequently convicted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861, ... | 16,576 | 14,859 | 1,107 | 473 | 13 |
| 1862, ... | 21,916 | 20,724 | 854 | 231 | 107 |
| 1863, ... | 22,550 | 21,261 | 771 | 321 | 197 |
| 1864, ... | 24,657 | 23,275 | 848 | 357 | 177 |
| 1865, ... | 28,890 | 26,695 | 1,359 | 598 | 238 |
| 1866, ... | 30,942 | 27,957 | 1,517 | 861 | 607 |
| 1867, ... | 28,451 | 25,323 | 1,899 | 765 | 464 |
| Total, ... | 1,73,982 | 1,60,094 | 8,355 | 3,606 | 1,927 |

76. A statement is appended showing the conduct of such time-expired convicts as have come under notice during the last eight years. Of the total number reported on, 41 per cent. have returned to useful employment, 4½ have been again imprisoned, 4 have died; the conduct of 7 is unknown, and of 33½ is doubtful.

Conduct of Time-expired Convicts.

| Years. | Total number reported on. | Number who have returned to useful employment. | Ratio per cent. | Number who have been re-imprisoned. | Ratio per cent. | Conduct unknown. | Ratio per cent. | Died or emigrated. | Ratio per cent. | Conduct doubtful. | Ratio per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860, ... | 8,706 | 4,814 | 55·29 | 157 | 1·80 | 2,797 | 32·12 | 249 | 2·86 | 689 | 7·91 |
| 1861, ... | 5,932 | 3,540 | 59·67 | 124 | 2·09 | 1,438 | 24·24 | 290 | 4·88 | 540 | 9·10 |
| 1862, ... | 10,573 | 5,195 | 49·13 | 214 | 2·02 | 4,036 | 38·17 | 221 | 2·09 | 907 | 8·57 |
| 1863, ... | 9,764 | 5,536 | 56·68 | 207 | 2·12 | 2,821 | 28·89 | 207 | 2·12 | 993 | 10·16 |
| 1864, ... | 5,346 | 3,123 | 58·41 | 228 | 4·26 | 712 | 13·32 | 380 | 7·11 | 903 | 16·89 |
| 1865, ... | 2,938 | 1,498 | 50·98 | 151 | 5·14 | 359 | 12·21 | 274 | 9·32 | 656 | 22·32 |
| 1866, ... | 6,457 | 3,264 | 50·55 | 315 | 4·88 | 987 | 15·28 | 374 | 5·79 | 1,517 | 23·49 |
| 1867, ... | 4,272 | 1,760 | 41·19 | 194 | 4·54 | 720 | 16·85 | 171 | 4·00 | 1,427 | 33·40 |
| Total ... | 53,948 | 28,730 | 53·21 | 1,590 | 2·94 | 13,870 | 25·69 | 2,166 | 4·01 | 7,632 | 14·13 |

Education.

77. Out of 16,991 prisoners reported on, 11·39 per cent. can read and write, 17·58 can read only, and 71·04 per cent. can neither read nor write. During incarceration, 13·55 of these had learnt to read, 0·86 to write, and 7·02 to read and write. In judging of the number of prisoners totally uneducated, it should be remembered that 10,787 were imprisoned for less than 3 months, and 19,684 for less than a year, while 17,745 were upwards of 25 years of age on admission.

78. The European portion of the Subordinate Establishments has continued to improve generally in conduct and usefulness. There is still room for improvement amongst the native officials; but it is satisfactory to find that the higher rate of pay lately sanctioned by Government for Darogahs and others is having a decided effect in attracting a better class of men to the Prison Department.

Subordinate Establishments.

79. The Prisoner Warders, as heretofore, give great satisfaction. There were 488 prisoners employed in places of more or less trust within the Jails during the year.

Prisoner Warders.

80. The system of good-conduct marks continues to work successfully in the Central Jails. It has lately been modified so as to admit of prisoners accumulating marks for meritorious conduct more rapidly than they have hitherto been able to do: 6,135 prisoners received marks and gratuities during the year.

Good conduct Marks.

81. There is nothing new to report on the system of dry-earth conservancy, which has been in operation throughout the year in all the Jails.

Dry-earth Conservancy.

## SECTION V.

### Education.

82. The controlling agency of the Department has remained unchanged during the past year, with the exception of the appointment of an Inspectress of Female Schools, and an additional Assistant Inspector, her husband; and an extra Deputy Inspector and Sub-Deputy Inspector for the new District of Bustee.

Departmental Officers.

It is now as follows:—

1 Director.
5 Inspectors.
4 Assistant Inspectors.
1 Inspectress of Female Schools.
31 Deputy Inspectors.
68 Sub-Deputy Inspectors.

83. Local Educational Committees have been organized in every district, and in many places are working most usefully. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that it was the one link wanting to bring the operations of the Educational Department into the necessary connection both with the general administration and with the people themselves. His Honor has had opportunity to observe the increased interest in consequence already taken in the details as well as in the general cause of education.

Local Educational Committees.

84. The steady increase in the percentage of expenditure under the head of "Instruction," as shown in the abstract below, is satisfactory. This result is chiefly due to the growing proportion of local funds expended in the direct object of instruction, as well as to the enhancement of payments under the head of "Grants-in-aid;" and it is hoped that both causes will, year by year, become more and more fully developed.

Expenditure.

| Charges. | Imperial. | Local. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. |
| Direction, ... ... ... | 37,847 3 10 | ... |
| Inspection, ... ... ... | 1,64,541 5 11 | 7,619 7 2 |
| Instruction, ... ... ... | 7,70,446 10 7 | 5,22,288 1 7 |
| Total, ... | 9,62,835 4 4 | 5,29,907 8 9 |

85. It is a matter of satisfaction that a really good English School (Missionary, if not Government) is now available at the head-quarters of every district where the population is sufficient to justify its establishment.

Educational Buildings.

86. The sum spent on educational buildings, including repairs, was Rs. 68,944. The largest allotment (Rs. 17,000) was assigned for the College now being erected at Ajmere.

School Cess.

87. The approximate income and expenditure of the School Cess for the year is given below. The average cost of each school is Rs. 7-8 per mensem, while the instruction of one boy for twelve months costs Rs. 3.

| Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Income. | Expenditure. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Salaries of Teachers, &c. | Expenditure on buildings. | Scholarships. | Prizes, and books for use, &c. | Contingencies, &c. | Female Schools. | Total. |
| 3,302 | 1,00,751 | Rs. 2,98,864 | Rs. 2,43,168 | Rs. 21,841 | Rs. 6,850 | Rs. 6,881 | Rs. 9,941 | Rs. 4,235 | Rs. 2,92,918 |

Colleges.

88. The attendance and expenditure of the Colleges at Agra, Bareilly, and Benares, and of the Thomason College at Roorkee and the Medical School at Agra, are shown on the next page.

| | General. | Special. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Colleges, ... ... ... | 3 | 2 |
| Number on Rolls, ... ... ... | 236 | 232 |
| Average Attendance, ... ... ... | 209·3 | 218·1 |
| Expense, Imperial, ... ... ... | Rs. 68,655 | Rs. 92,748 |
| Expense, Local, ... ... ... | „ 6,664 | *Nil.* |

89. The results of the Calcutta University Examinations of the Second and Fourth Year Classes, as given below, are satisfactory, as showing that the number going up for examination is on the increase; it is still, however, as compared with the numbers under instruction, very small:—

University Examinations.

| Examination. | Number of Candidates. | | Number passed. | | Number passed in 1st Division. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1866. | 1867. | 1866. | 1867. |
| 1st in Arts, ... ... | 9 | 18 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| B.A., ... ... ... | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |

Of the North-Western Provinces' candidates, 72 per cent. passed the 1st Examination in Arts, but in the Bachelor of Arts Examination only 43 per cent. were successful. It cannot be expected that the Colleges in these Provinces will be able, at any early period, to compete on equal terms with those of the Presidency, which, from the long establishment there of superior Schools and Colleges, and the advantages possessed by a metropolitan position, and the seat of a great maritime and mercantile population, must necessarily take the lead;

and the consequent importance of keeping the University standards, especially the lower ones, as moderate as possible, in consideration of the comparative weakness and backwardness of the provincial institutions, should be kept in view.

Sanskrit College, Benares.

90. The department of the Benares College, which combines the study of Sanskrit literature and philosophy with that of European science and literature, has hitherto failed to realize the great expectations entertained of it by Mr. Thomason and Dr. John Muir. It may be regarded as still upon its trial, and it is hoped that, by increased attention and encouragement, some adequate result may yet be obtained from it.

Boarding-houses.

91. The Boarding-houses attached to the several Colleges continue to be most useful, especially to the students who come from a distance. The Lieutenant-Governor inspected the Benares Boarding-square, and had every reason to be satisfied with the efficiency of the arrangements, and the apparent estimation in which the institution is held by the native gentlemen of the city.

Schools.

92. On the 1st February last, a census of all the boys actually present at school on that day in District Government Schools was taken. The result is as follows :—

| Schools. | Boys under 12. | Boys over 12. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zillah Schools, ... ... ... | 750 | 1,522 | 2,272 |
| Anglo-Vernacular Schools, ... ... | 1,830 | 2,063 | 3,893 |
| Tuhseelee Schools, ... ... ... | 8,822 | 5,881 | 14,703 |
| Hulkabundi Schools, ... ... ... | 50,700 | 40,699 | 91,399 |
| Total, ... | 62,102 | 50,165 | 112,267 |

The census of 1865 showed the male population of the North-Western Provinces to be 16,089,902. Deducting 340,000, the male population of towns in which none of the schools are placed, there remains 15,750,000 as the male population affected by the schools, and the result is that 14 in 2,000 of the male population were actually in a Government School on the day of the census, and of these 14 only 1 would be learning English.

93. Taking, again, the number of boys under 12 years of age in these Provinces, 5,970,138, the statement shows that one boy out of every 100 attended one of these Schools, and that one boy out of every 2,500 had begun to learn English. A roughly-calculated comparison of the number of Government Schools with the registered area of these Provinces, shows about one school to every eleven square miles of cultivated area. These results are perhaps small in themselves; yet, viewed in the light of former returns, they are indicative of progress. The percentage of the population under instruction is yearly increasing; and, if taken in conjunction with the farther considerable numbers taught in aided and private schools, there is no reason to regard the result with despondency.

Attendance and Expenditure, Government Schools.

94. The attendance and expenditure in Government Schools of all classes is shown on the next page. The increase of 19 Higher and Middle Schools is matter of satisfaction, though the reduction in the number of Lower Schools is a movement in the wrong direction.

## (1) ATTENDANCE TABLE.

| Numbers. | District. | No. of Schools. | Boys in each Class. 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Allahabad, ... ... | 9 | 16 | 20 | 26 | 54 | 56 | 85 | 222 | 479 |
| 2 | Azimgurh, ... ... | 6 | ... | 15 | 24 | 41 | 52 | 71 | 200 | 403 |
| 3 | Banda, ... ... | 7 | ... | 9 | 18 | 34 | 44 | 79 | 175 | 359 |
| 4 | Benares, ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 96 | 120 |
| 5 | Bustee, ... ... | 5 | 5 | 8 | 19 | 13 | 17 | 34 | 166 | 262 |
| 6 | Futtehpore, ... ... | 6 | 7 | 24 | 42 | 52 | 70 | 90 | 109 | 394 |
| 7 | Ghazeepore, ... ... | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 29 | 45 | 64 | 224 | 374 |
| 8 | Goruckpore, ... ... | 5 | 6 | 18 | 25 | 45 | 69 | 103 | 371 | 637 |
| 9 | Jounpore, ... ... | 5 | 2 | 7 | 23 | 37 | 73 | 65 | 98 | 305 |
| 10 | Mirzapore, ... ... | 3 | 6 | 11 | 22 | 33 | 57 | 104 | 130 | 363 |
| | Total, ... | 53 | 44 | 117 | 208 | 342 | 487 | 707 | 1,791 | 3,696 |
| | In 1866-67, ... | 55 | | | | | | | | 4,320 |
| | Decrease, ... | 3 | | | | | | | | 624 |

95. The reduction in the Hulkabundi or Village-circle Schools has been due in some measure to the recommendations of the Local Committees, who have special opportunities for judging of the utility and popularity of this class of Schools, and the particular localties where they could be dispensed with. It is hoped also that the influence of the Local Committees will be exerted in promoting a scheme, which has been started in the 3rd Circle, for the encouragement of the people in subscribing funds towards improving the salaries of the Village-circle Teachers,—a sum equal to the funds so subscribed being given from the School Department. This is in fact an application of the principle of the grant-in-aid rules to these Schools, and is a movement which promises well for the improvement of the Village Schools and the provision of better Teachers.

96. In these and such like ways, the Lieutenant-Governor looks to the influence of the Local Committees and of the officers of Government engaged in the district administration, to call forth the co-operation of the people in fostering the Village Schools and promoting their efficiency.

97. The standard, however, to be looked for in these Schools is not high; for their primary object is the education of the rustic population in the elements of learning. The great virtue of the North-Western Provinces system is that it aims at raising the *masses* to a certain degree of education and enlightenment. In this it has already achieved a certain measure of success; and the plan of inducing the local population to supplement the cess funds, and thus widen the area and improve the action of the Village Schools, is in every way to be applauded and encouraged.

Schools of the Higher Class.

98. The Allygurh District School has this year been added to the Schools of the higher class, which are now six in number. The results of the University Entrance Examination of 1867, as given on the next page, show that there

were six more candidates. than in 1866 : 82 per cent. passed, as compared with 59 in the previous year ; and 7, instead of 1, passed in the First Division. It is hoped that the general progress thus shown is an augury of future steady advance.

| Schools. | No. of Candidates. | Passed. | | | Total. | Failed. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | | English. | 2nd Language. | History and Geography. | Mathematics. |
| Agra College School Dept., | 12 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Bareilly ditto, ... | 17 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Benares ditto, ... | 23 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Ajmere ditto, ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Etawah, ... | 7 | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Allygurh, ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals,* ... | 63 | 7 | 20 | 25 | 52 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 |

* *One* candidate went up and passed in the Cawnpore Zillah School, but the school cannot yet be ranked as a High School, as the intermediate classes are wanting.

Middle-class Schools.

99. The District Middle-class Schools which do not as yet educate up to the matriculation standard, but in which English is taught, are this year 20 in number. They are very suitable to the present condition and wants of the urban population of these Provinces, and they pave the way for a class of schools that will eventually provide education of a still higher standard.

Lower-class Schools, Tehseelee.

100. The number of Tehseelee Schools in the present year is 222, and of pupils 15,529, being a reduction of 29 schools and 5,665 scholars. The decrease is attributable to the orders of the Government of

India that only one Tehseelee School should be established in each Tehseeldaree, and that branch Tehseelee Schools should also be reduced. Many of the present Tehseelees have, however, come by consolidation to emlrace very large areas and populations; some, in fact, are equal in that respect to an entire district in the Non-Regulation Provinces. The Director of Public Instruction has therefore been informed that this Government is prepared to consider favourably any well-digested and reasonable scheme for establishing schools on the Tehseelee standard at populous and important centres which can be shown to be imperfectly supplied with opportunities of education, owing to the inadequacy of the present system.

Hulkabundi or Village-circle Schools.

101. There are 3,082 Village-circle Schools, with 97,826 scholars, against 3,202 Schools, with 100,751 scholars, in 1866. The reduction of 120 of these schools is mainly due to the rectification of the previous mistake in keeping up more Schools than the School Cess Funds could support with efficiency. The progress made in the remaining Schools is, however, satisfactory.

Female Schools.

102. An Inspectress of Female Schools has been appointed experimentally during the year. The results as gathered from her report show but little progress in most of the Schools, especially in the Agra Circle. In the Benares Circle and in Ajmere there is better promise; and the Lieutenant-Governor looks with expectation specially to the efforts of Baboo Siva Pershad, Joint Inspector, in this direction.

Vernacular literature suitable for females.

103. One serious want is the almost entire absence of an interesting and improving vernacular literature suited to the native female mind and circumstances. The exertions of Baboo Siva Pershad to do something towards supplying this want are deserving of high praise, and it is to be hoped that, from

amongst the students of our Colleges, some may be found able and willing to devote themselves to the work of authorship.

104. The Lieutenant-Governor has offered, with the approval of the Government of India, rewards (which may reach Rs. 1,000 or more in each case, according to the value of the treatise) for any work in vernacular, whether a compilation or an original composition, which by its style and contents may prove itself a valuable contribution to native literature; and to no species of work would Sir William Muir award such a prize with greater satisfaction than to one suitable for the women of India.

Promotion of female education.

105. In fostering and promoting female education, it is, however, absolutely necessary to carry the people with us. The scruples of the native mind, connected as they are with considerations of extreme delicacy, and based upon a state of society in which the conditions differ so entirely from those to which European maxims apply, must be treated with the utmost respect; and it has therefore been impressed both on the Educational Staff and the Local Committees that every movement should be so arranged as to proceed, not only with the consent, but as much as possible at the instance, of the influential inhabitants of the vicinity. The happiest results may be expected to follow if the native members of the Local Committees are encouraged to take the initiative, not only in the establishment of Schools for girls, but also in any projects that may be devised for the institution or improvement of Normal Schools.

Normal Schools.

106. The Lieutenant-Governor has had the opportunity of inspecting the Normal Schools for male teachers at Benares, Agra, Meerut, and Almorah. The material is, no doubt, poor; and the opportunity of advancement, from the necessarily limited

period of tuition, small. The amount of knowledge acquired is, however, in itself of great value, considering the rudimental class of Schools for which the pupil teachers are destined. The habits of correct and careful teaching to which all the pupil teachers are trained by the actual charge of classes from Schools in the vicinity, ought to prove of much benefit. As the field of selection improves, a decided progress in this department may be looked for from year to year.

Private Colleges and Schools : expenditure and attendance.

107. The statement below shows the attendance and expenditure at the private Colleges and Schools under inspection. There is a decrease of 292 Schools (chiefly of the Lower Unaided Schools) and of 2,557 Scholars. As, however, the expenditure has increased, the character of the instruction may, it is hoped, have improved.

| Description. | Number. | Number on roll. | Average daily attendance. | Expenses. Imperial. | Expenses. Local. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P |
| Colleges, ... | 4 | 1,258 | 1,010·4 | 21,533 0 0 | 37,406 15 9 |
| Schools, Higher Class, ... | 4 | 1,025 | 828·53 | 16,500 0 0 | 20,991 9 7 |
| Ditto, Middle Class, ... | 129 | 10,508 | 8,259·63 | 83,307 5 11 | 82,642 7 2 |
| Ditto, Lower (aided), ... | 38 | 2,215 | 1,842·57 | 12,545 0 0 | 14,554 4 6 |
| Ditto ditto (unaided), ... | 4,850 | 56,060 | 48,828·89 | 118 11 0 | 2,25,927 1 3 |
| Female Schools, .. | 93 | 2,674 | 2,219·96 | 19,310 0 0 | 31,383 1 8 |
| Normal Schools for men, ... | 2 | 58 | ·55 | 2,700 0 0 | 5,516 0 0 |
| Ditto ditto for women, ... | 1 | 39 | ·35 | 1,500 0 0 | 1,934 12 3 |
| Total, ... | 5,121 | 73,837 | 63,079·98 | *1,57,514 0 11 | 4,20,356 4 2 |

In 1866-67, the expenditure on Schools under this section was—

| | Rs. As. P. |
|---|---|
| Imperial, ... | 1,36,968 8 9 |
| Local, ... | 4,16,206 8 6 |

* Building and special grants not included.

108. In 1866-67, the three Aided Colleges, St. John's and the Victoria at Agra, and Jai Narain's at Benares, passed only 7 out of 19 candidates who presented themselves for the University Entrance Examination : this year, 15 out of 31 have been successful. The improvement is satisfactory. The condition of St. John's College, Agra, is specially flourishing.

Colleges.

109. There are four Aided Schools of the higher class, but only two of these—the London Mission School at Mirzapore, and the Church Mission High School at Allahabad—send up candidates for the Calcutta University Examination of 1867. Each sent up three candidates, of whom one passed in the Third Division.

Schools of the Higher Class.

110. There are 172 Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools, of which 79 are managed privately, and the rest by the Educational Inspectors. The 79 Schools receive an aggregate monthly grant of Rs. 9,588. There are also 23 Girls' Schools receiving a monthly grant of Rs. 1,715. Most of these have been visited by the Inspectress during the year.

Schools of the Middle and Lower Classes.

111. Two Training Schools for males, and one for females, all in connection with the Church Missionary Society, receive a monthly grant of Rs. 425. The Training School for male teachers under the Reverend Mr. Leupolt at Benares promises good results.

Normal Schools.

112. The 93 Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools under the management of the Educational Department receive a total monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,087.

113. There has been a decrease in these "indigenous" Schools during the year to the extent of 221 Schools and 2,108 boys. Many of these are mere remnants of abolished Hulkabundi or Village-

Unaided Lower Schools.

circle Schools, kept on by the teachers and zemindars in hopes that a better attendance and improved instruction will lead to the restoration of the teacher's stipend. As such they are useful, and deserving encouragement.

Scholarships.

114. Of Rs. 20,000 allowed for scholarships, Rs. 15,600 have been allotted to the Upper Institutions, and Rs. 4,400 to boys in District and other Schools who proceed to finish their education at some one of the Colleges. Scholarships in the College Department have been confined to students who passed the University Entrance Examination in the First or Second Divisions.

Study of English language and literature.

115. On the study of English as a language, the results for the year under report, as noted below, show the number of persons studying English to be 14,541, against 13,355 in the previous year :—

| Schools. | | | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government, | ... | 1. Colleges, ... ... ... | 1,113 |
| | | 2. Zillah Schools, ... ... ... | 2,389 |
| Aided, | ... | 1. Colleges, ... ... ... | 1,161 |
| | | 2. Schools,* ... ... ... | 9,878 |
| | | Total, ... | 14,541 |

* Includes Schools managed by the Department, but maintained on the grant-in-aid principle.

In the Colleges, the upper section of the students are under graduates of the Calcutta University, reading for the Middle and Degree Examinations. In the Schools, the standard worked up to is that of the Matriculation Examination. For the last examination of this kind—that held in December, 1867—100 candidates went up, out of whom 68 passed.

116. These results, though not in themselves great, show a decided progress, and give promise of increasingly good results. In whatever walk of life the student who has acquired a sufficient mastery of English may enter, most important social advantages are justly to be expected from its acquisition. The point most to be deplored is that, on leaving School or College, the students, as a rule, cease to study. Were it otherwise, and were any department of science or literature, Oriental or European, prosecuted by the ex-students, the best results might be looked for. If the prospect of honours in the Oriental classics could be held out to such as had succeeded in passing, say, the Middle University Examination, it might tend to lead those who, by a fair English education, have acquired precious stores of European knowledge, to prosecute the Oriental studies which would qualify and fit them for communicating those treasures to their fellow-countrymen in an elegant vernacular style, and in conformity with native modes of thought and illustration. This subject has been commended to the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction in connection with the movement for rendering the University more popular and useful in these Provinces, and with the intimation that the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to support any well-considered suggestions in this direction.

117. There have been sold, during the past year, 256,590 copies of educational publications, at a cost of Rs. 46,338. The average selling price is only about 4 annas a volume. The number of local native booksellers who purchase these works is on the increase—a proof of the popularity and cheapness of the works. 301,133 copies of 85 works have been printed and purchased during the year, at a cost of Rs. 34,834.

Educational Publications.

118. Upon the whole, the progress of the Department during the year is considered satisfactory and hopeful.

# SECTION VI.

## Revenue.

119. The information given in the first part of this section of the Report is for the Revenue year, which ended on the 30th September, 1867, corresponding with the Fuslee, or "harvest," year 1274.

Season.

120. The season was on the whole a favourable one, and the harvest good. In Rohilcund the rain-fall was below the average, and the autumn crop was indifferent. In a portion of Ajmere, and especially in Kumaon, the rains were very scanty, and in the latter division it was found necessary for Government to import grain to feed the poorer classes of the population. This will be more fully noticed further on in this Report.

Land Revenue demand.

121. The demand for the year on account of Land Revenue was Rs. 3,91,57,476 (£3,915,747), showing an excess of Rs. 83,000 over last year. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,88,38,806, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,18,670—of which, however, Rs. 1,09,792 were nominal, and Rs. 1,66,743 doubtful, due almost entirely to the reduction of demand during the revision of settlement, leaving but Rs. 34,327 to be realized.

Balances outstanding.

122. The outstanding balances have again been reduced as compared with the previous year, and now amount to Rs. 11,85,663, the greater part of which represents reductions of assessment in the revision now in progress, and will eventually be written off.

Land Revenue not on rent-roll.

123. The amount of Land Revenue not on the rent-roll has increased from Rs. 12,11,539 to Rs. 14,61,030, and is almost entirely

made up of enhanced demand consequent on the revision of assessment which has not yet received the final sanction of Government.

124. The number of dustucks, or summonses, issued for the realization of the Land Revenue has decreased from Rs. 1,06,732 to 95,598; while of the severer processes, only 1 sale, 3 farms, 5 transfers, and 2 sequestrations of estates took place during the year;—a convincing proof, as was noticed last year, of the general prosperity of the agricultural community, and of the moderation of the Government demand.

Processes for the realization of Land Revenue.

125. The number of suits instituted under the Rent-Laws has decreased considerably as compared with former years, there having been but 51,004 cases, as compared with 64,935 in 1865-66. This may be due in some measure to the favourable season, and the consequent prosperity of the agricultural population, but it is mainly attributable to the enhanced Stamp Duty required by Act XXVI. of 1867, which presses severely upon agricultural interests.

Suits under the Rent-Laws.

126. A slight decrease is also observable in the transfers of landed property, which have been 34,004 as compared with 35,278 in the previous year.

Proprietary mutations.

127. The number of partition cases completed under Act XIX. of 1863 has increased from 172 to 231, which shows a healthy working of the law; but a large number remained undisposed of. This is independent of private partitions, in which the possession, but not the eventual joint responsibility, is separated. The expediency of a law for facilitating this latter procedure has been under the consideration of the Board.

Partitions.

128. Great attention continues to be paid to the scrutiny of the Village Accountants' papers,

Preparation of Putwarees' papers.

and it is believed that they are generally becoming more correct and trustworthy.

Revenue from Sayer, confiscated estates, and waste lands.

129. There has been a small increase in the net receipts from Sayer Revenue, and a slight decrease in the realizations from the sale of waste lands and also of confiscated estates, of which the number remaining on the hands of Government is now very small.

Terai District.

130. In the Terai District there has been a slight decrease of Land Revenue, owing to a partial failure in the khureef harvest from the scanty fall of rain; on the other hand, however, there has been an addition of 531 ploughs—the most satisfactory and unmistakeable proof of advancing prosperity.

Income and Expenditure.

131. The income and expenditure for the past four years are shown in the following table:—

| Year. | Balance at beginning of year. | Income. | Total. | Expenditure. | Balance at close of year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1863-64, ... | 99,652 | 1,42,960 | 2,42,612 | 1,52,240 | 90,372 |
| 1864-65, ... | 90,372 | 1,49,037 | 2,39,409 | 1,36,106 | 1,03,303 |
| 1865-66, ... | 1,03,302 | 1,69,980 | 2,73,282 | 1,77,655 | 95,627 |
| 1866-67, ... | 95,627 | 1,66,856 | 2,62,484 | 1,59,723 | 1,02,760 |

Upwards of Rs. 23,000 have been spent from the profits of the tract on works of improvement and public utility, and there still remained at the close of the year an unexpended balance of Rs. 1,02,760. These results are indicative of continued prosperity and gradual progress, and are creditable to Messrs. E. Colvin and Macdonald.

Kumaon "Bhabur."

132. The "Bhabur" tracts at the foot of the Kumaon hills continue to improve. It is difficult to calculate with any accuracy the increase of population within the last few years, because

the people who cultivate in the Bhabur also hold land in the hills. They migrate up and down according to the agricultural necessities of the hills and plains, and in reality have four crops during the year. The fact that the women and children, who used to leave the Bhabur in April on account of its unhealthiness, now remain till June, while the men ascend to their old villages only to visit their families and to look after their hill crops, is good evidence that the irrigation, and consequently extended cultivation, have greatly improved the climate.

133. Previous to 1851, the revenue derived from this tract was about Rs. 8,000; it now exceeds Rs. 60,000, and there is the prospect of considerable increase in future years from recently established villages, and new cultivation consequent on the completion of irrigation channels.

Chilkya "Bhabur."

134. The progress in the Chilkya tract has been more rapid, because in it there were no old proprietary or water rights to interfere with the requisite improvements. In six years the revenue has increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 20,000. The cultivation of this tract, and the consequent improvement of its climate, are highly important, because the road to the new hill station of Raneekhet must pass through it before entering the hills at Ramnuggur. To Colonel H. Ramsay, C.B., the Commissioner of Kumaon, the credit of this very remarkable change, which promises a permanent improvement in the climate, occupation, and productiveness of the Bhabur, is entirely due.

Scarcity in Gurhwal and Kumaon.

135. The scarcity in Gurhwal and the western pergunnahs of Kumaon during the past year was mainly relieved by the importation of grain from the Bhabur.

136. During the winter of 1866-67 there was a general want of rain in some parts of Gurhwal and Kumaon. In

February, 1867, the District Officer of Gurhwal reported that the poorest classes were already reduced to great straits, and would soon have nothing to eat. The Commissioner at once adopted the most active measures to avert the impending crisis, and on his recommendation Government advanced Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of grain. Food was placed within the reach of the sick and the aged who could not travel to a distance for it. Grain was collected at the foot of the hills, the able-bodied men sent down for it, and large quantities were stored for future consumption.

137. By the excellent arrangements of the local authorities the emergency was fully met, and suffering was prevented in both districts. Except in extreme cases, grain was not given gratis; all was paid for in money or by labour. After the favourable rains of 1867 the excellent crops caused prices so suddenly to fall, that the grain remaining in store had to be sold at a loss; but the total expense to Government scarcely exceeded Rs. 5,000.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

138. The following summary shows the general progress of the Land Revenue Settlement in these Provinces. The districts are grouped according to the stage to which the operations have reached. The financial result of the new assessment, as far as procurable, is also shown.

139. I.—Districts in which settlement has been completed:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Districts of which the Settlement has been completed. | 1.—Goruckpore. | 5.—Dehra. |
| | 2.—Bustee. | 6.—Saharunpore. |
| | 3.—Jhansie. | 7.—Mozuffernugger. |
| | 4.—Gurhwal. | 8.—Boolundshuhur. |

140. In the three last-named districts certain subsidiary operations are in progress in reference to canal irrigation, as affecting the question of permanent settlement.

141. The only district in which any important alteration of revenue has occurred is Goruckpore, where an increase of between seven and eight lakhs of rupees has been secured, still leaving the demand very moderate even at the half-asset standard. In the remainder, the substitution of one-half only of the assets, in place of two-thirds, as the Government share, has absorbed the greater part of the enhancement of the revenue which the great improvement of the country and increase of production would have secured. Still, in most of the districts there will be some increase, though not of any very great moment to the Exchequer.

142. The standard of assessment is now 55 per cent. of the assets, of which 5 per cent. goes for cesses; the remaining 45 per cent., after defraying the village expenses, forms the profit of the proprietors.

Districts in process of Settlement.

143. II.—Districts in which settlement operations are progress:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.—Kumaon. | 9.—Lullutpore. |
| 2.—Bijnour. | 10.—Bareilly, with Pillibheet. |
| 3.—Budaon. | 11.—Allahabad. |
| 4.—Shahjehanpore. | 12.—Allygurh. |
| 5.—Meerut. | 13.—Azimgurh. |
| 6.—Etah. | 14.—Mynpoory. |
| 7.—Furruckabad. | 15.—Ajmere. |
| 8.—Jaloun. | |

144. The details are as follows:—

*Kumaon.*—Out of 6,607 mehals, measurements of 6,572 have been completed. Assessment not begun.

*Bijnour.*—In 2,958 out of 3,352 mehals measurements have been completed. Pergunnahs Sherekote, Seohara, and Nehtour have been assessed, resulting in a slight enhancement of revenue.

*Budaon.*—Measurements have been completed, and in 312 out of 2,109 mehals assessments have been reported, showing an increased demand of Rs. 85,000.

*Shahjehanpore.*—Operations have as yet been confined to the carrying on of the measurements in the Tehseels of Shahjehanpore and Jellalabad, in the former of which they have been completed. Six hundred and ten out of 1,264 mehals have been measured. Assessments not begun.

*Meerut.*—Measurements have been completed, and 10 out of 16 pergunnahs have been assessed. The revision, so far as it has been effected, gives an increase of Rs. 1,49,944, and the whole district is expected to yield a gain of more than two lakhs.

*Etah.*—Measurements are nearly completed, and in Pergunnah Bilram the assessments are also completed, but not yet finally declared.

*Furruckabad.*—Measurements have been completed, and assessments are in progress, but none yet reported.

*Jaloun.*—Measurement has been completed, and assessments completed (with exception of Pergunnahs Koonch and Calpee), but not yet reported.

*Lullutpore.*—Measurements are completed. Assessments only partially reported.

*Bareilly.*—Measurements of Pergunnah Nawabgunj, and the surveys of Pergunnahs Aonla and Beesulpore, have been finished. It is expected that by the end of this year the whole of Bareilly, excepting Pillibheet, will be ready for assessment. Some considerable increase to the former jumma is anticipated.

*Allahabad.*—In 234 mehals out of 2,444, measurements have been completed. Assessments not begun.

*Allygurh.*—Measurements are in progress, and are expected to be finished by the end of 1868-69. Assessments not yet reported.

*Azimgurh.*—Measurements in 619 mehals out of 3,805 have been completed. Assessments not begun.

*Mynpoory.*—319,465 acres have been measured, and 47,268 acres remain. Assessments not yet made.

*Ajmere.*—Measurements were commenced in the Ajmere and Ramsur Pergunnahs simultaneously, but owing to the backwardness of the Putwarees, the work has advanced very slowly. It will probably be necessary to complete the measurements by the agency of trained Ameens.

Districts the Settlement of which is about to be commenced.

145. III.—Districts in which operations are in contemplation:—

1.—Etawah.
2.—Cawnpore.
3.—Moradabad.

146. As the present settlement of these districts will shortly expire, it is proposed to commence settlement operations in them shortly. The field measurements are especially called for in Cawnpore and Etawah, where they will prove of equal benefit to the Irrigation Department. But the strain upon the service in consequence of the settlement of so many districts being in hand, renders it difficult to provide the necessary officers.

Permanent Settlement.

147. The instructions of Her Majesty's Government for the conclusion of a permanent settlement of the land revenue in all estates the resources of which are sufficiently developed are being carefully attended to. The condition which excludes

estates in which there is room for future possible improvement from irrigation, resting as it does on contingencies of an uncertain nature, it is often difficult to apply satisfactorily, and the rules in this respect will occasion material delay in the completion and report of the settlement of the canal districts. But nothing shall be wanting on the part of the Government, North-Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor is equally assured that nothing will be wanting on the part of the several Settlement Officers, to carry out loyally and thoroughly the principles laid down for their guidance. The service has seldom produced so able and devoted a body as now constitutes the Settlement Staff in these Provinces. The Governor-General in Council has lately conceded a liberal increase of salary in the several grades, which they well deserved; and all are labouring with a zeal and energy worthy of all praise. The Lieutenant-Governor looks forward with hope to the successful and early completion of this great work, upon which the future progress and prosperity of these Provinces will mainly depend.

148. The total expenditure for Settlement Establishments during the year was Rs. 6,36,182.

Out-turn of Cotton.

149. The estimated out-turn of the cotton crops in the districts of the North-Western Provinces during 1867-68 was only 7,27,469 maunds of cleaned cotton, against 10,38,130 in 1866-67.

150. The large decrease in this staple was occasioned mainly by the fall in the market price: in many parts of the country also, the crop was injured by the unusually late and heavy rain.

151. There has been an increased demand for English cotton goods from their low price, and the demand for coun-

try cotton stuffs has proportionately decreased. In some districts, however, complaints are made of the injury done to English longcloth by the glaze used in its manufacture.

CUSTOMS.

152. Under instructions issued by the Governor-General in 1858, this Government is charged with the annual review of the operations on the frontier line, which now extends from the Sutlej to the Berars, and runs through the territories of three different Administrations.

Collections.

153. The gross collections at all the Customs Houses on this great line during 1867-68 amounted to Rupees 1,20,63,529 (£1,206,352), as compared with Rs. 1,12,36,705 in 1866-67; but, since the latter year consisted of 11 months only, the more correct comparison would be between Rs. 1,20,63,529 collected in the present year, and Rs. 1,26,85,570 collected in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Salt Receipts.

154. This comparison shows a considerable falling off in the revenue of 1867-68, and the decrease has arisen from the diminished importation of salt, the duty on which during 1867-68 reached Rs. 1,03,89,469 only (£1,038,946), against Rs. 1,12,28,154 during the corresponding 12 months of 1866-67—a falling off of about 7½ per cent.

Causes of decrease.

155. The depression in this branch of the trade, which, after all, was in a flourishing condition compared with the years preceding 1866-67, is to be accounted for partly by an unfavourable season, the long and heavy rains having seriously impeded the manufacture and carriage of salt; partly by the successful competition of eastern salts. Another reason assigned was the rumours of approaching changes in the Department, such as the re-opening of the Oudh Salt Works, and even the total

abolition of the Tax and Customs line, which, however unfounded, may no doubt have tended to discourage speculation.

156. The receipts from sugar, on the other hand, Rupees 16,23,452 (£162,345), were largely in excess of those of 1866-67, which for 12 months were but Rs. 14,17,808. The increase is due to a prosperous season, the plentiful rains having been as favourable to the production and consumption of sugar as they were injurious to the trade in salt.

Sugar Receipts.

157. On the whole, considering that the receipts from sugar have been the largest ever known, and that the Salt Revenue, though less than it was in 1866-67, is much above the standard of any preceding year, the operations of the Department may be pronounced to have been not unsatisfactory.

158. The Customs Revenue realized in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra for the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,113, being an increase of Rs. 3,005 on the collections for the previous year. The chief increase was in the receipts on account of sugar and opium.

Ajmere Customs.

159. The working of the internal branch of the Customs Department, organized under the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1861 for the prevention of the illicit manufacture of salt, and for the regulation of saltpetre and kindred manufactures, shows an income from all sources of Rs. 87,033, or an increase of Rs. 7,563 over the receipts of 1866-67. That year, however, comprised eleven months only, and if this be taken into account the real increase is inconsiderable.

Internal Customs Branch.

Receipts.

160. The statement given on the next page shows that there was considerable increase in the item of "Fees,"

counter-balanced to some extent by a decrease in the duty of salt and fines :—

| | 1866-67. | 1867-68. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Fees on Licenses, ... | 32,068 | 50,843 |
| Fines and Confiscations, ... | 370 | 261 |
| Duty on Salt, ... | 47,032 | 35,929 |
| Total Rs., ... | 79,470 | 87,033 |

161. An important amelioration in the working of the law was effected during the year, by which prosecutions are not allowed where the seizure of illicitly manufactured salt is of small amount. The harassment to the lower classes was found to be greater than the interests of the Department required.

Charges.

162. The expenditure of the year has been Rs. 1,56,480, so that after receiving Rs. 87,033, the State has expended Rs. 69,447 in protecting a net revenue of some 95 lakhs of rupees—nearly a million sterling—derived from salt.

Indian Saltpetre Trade.

163. The trade in saltpetre continues to decline. Not only can the factories in Europe now turn out a better saltpetre at prices with which the Indian article can barely compete, but for industrial uses, as a mining or engineering auxiliary, other products, such as nitro-glycerine have, entered into a successful competition with it, and have thereby sensibly affected the demand in the home market.

STAMPS.

Receipts.

164. The actual gross receipts from stamps during the year were Rs. 32,18,199 (£321,819), showing an increase of Rs. 5,68,392,

being at the rate of 21 per cent., which in a financial point of view may be considered satisfactory.

Cause of increase.

165. This sudden increase of Stamp Revenue is due entirely to the working of Act XXVI. of 1867. While litigation has been checked, the revenue derived has increased; but it is feared that justice has been frequently rendered unattainable by reason of its costliness.

Decrease in Civil Suits.

166. As regards Civil suits, the decrease has been 12 per cent., while the Stamp Revenue has increased 24 per cent.; but this does not show the real extent to which litigation has diminished under the new law, for it had only been in force during the last eight months of the year. The diminution for these eight months was no less than 22 per cent.

Decrease in Revenue Suits.

167. It is in Revenue suits, however, and specially in suits brought by tenants against their landlords, that the pressure of the new Act has been chiefly felt. The average percentage of decrease in suits brought under the Rent Laws is 34; and it is specially to be noticed that while suits by the landlord for arrears of rent, &c., have diminished by only 28 per cent., claims by the tenant exhibit a decrease of 48 per cent.,—showing that the new law acts as a practical refusal of justice in large classes of cases, and presses especially hardly on the poorer and agricultural ranks, increases the power of the richer and already more powerful classes, and may tend to lead those whose poverty denies them a legal remedy to take the law into their own hands.

168. It has been recommended by this Government that in suits regarding the right of occupancy, a fixed and uniform stamp of 4 annas or 8 annas only should be required.

Adhesive and Bill Stamps.

169. There has been a slight increase in the receipts on account of adhesive stamps used for receipts and inland bills, but a marked decrease in foreign bill adhesive, and bill of exchange, and hoondee impressed stamps.

170. The decrease in foreign bill stamps is due to the unfavourable rates of exchange on England that prevailed during the year, which drove many remitters to the employment of enfaced Government Notes instead of bills of exchange, for the purposes of remittance. The falling off in the Stamp Revenue on account of inland bills of exchange and hoondees is attributable to two causes,—first, the largely extended practice of remitting money in Currency Notes or by Money-orders; and secondly, the effect which recent forgeries of hoondee stamps has had on the sales from the different Treasuries.

Papers impressed at Allahabad Embossing Press.

171. The number of papers impressed at the Embossing Press at Allahabad has nearly doubled in the last year, and the receipts have risen from Rs. 10,216 to Rs. 17,772. No less than 19,000 opium leases were impressed with the necessary stamps for the Opium Agent at Ghazeepore.

Prosecutions for breaches of Stamp Act.

172. Prosecutions for infringements of the Stamp Law have been more numerous than in previous years. In 82 cases, there were 71 convictions and 11 acquittals. It is believed, however, that some District Officers are not sufficiently strict in enforcing the law, and the Stamp Commissioner has been directed to keep the subject in view on his tours.

Forgery of Hoondee Stamps.

173. A gang of forgers, who made it their business to alter the denominations of small-value hoondee stamps to ones of higher

amount, has lately been detected at Benares, and three of them have been convicted and punished. It was found that they had extended their operations to the Agra, Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Goruckpore Districts. A considerable amount of forged hoondee paper was also discovered in the house of a native merchant in Agra, who has been committed for trial to the Sessions.

174. It has been recommended, as a precautionary measure, to substitute coloured for plain impressments of the values on hoondee stamps, and thus prevent their fraudulent alteration.

EXCISE.

Excise Revenue.

175. The gross receipts on account of Excise Revenue have amounted to Rs. 22,14,867 (£221,486), which exceed those of the previous year (when calculated for twelve months) by Rs. 1,26,993. The chief increase has been in the Jounpore, Ghazeepore, and Benares Districts, where there had been a considerable falling off in the former year.

176. Over the whole Province there has been an increase of receipts under "Spirits" of Rs. 63,530, and "Opium" of Rs. 71,581; while, on the other hand, there has been a decrease of Rs. 8,802 under "Drugs."

Charges.

177. The gross charges have risen from Rs. 3,40,037 to Rs. 3,78,536, owing chiefly to larger payments on account of "Cost Price" and "Discount on Sale" of opium.

178. This Government considered that the Excise Department would benefit by being again made over to the supervision of a separate officer. The point was referred for the consideration of the Supreme Government, and the proposal has lately been sanctioned.

LICENSE TAX.

Receipts and Charges.

179. The aggregate income on account of License Tax fell considerably short of what was at first anticipated. It amounted to Rs. 9,02,271: from this has also to be excluded the deductions from official salaries, a complete statement of which has not yet been received. The charges on account of collection were Rs. 31,003.

Total Revenues.

180. The revenues realized in these Provinces are shown in the following statement for the official years 1866-67 and 1867-68, with the exception of the receipts from the Registration Department which are given for the calendar years 1866 and 1867. The receipts under Customs and Excise for 1866-67 represent, however, the collections for only eleven months. The entire amount was Rs. 5,68,99,749, or £ 5,689,974.

| | 1866-67. | 1867-68. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land Revenue—Current, ... | 3,85,89,256 | 3,85,38,462 |
| Land Revenue—Outstanding Balances, ... | 2,39,074 | 98,682 |
| Excise, ... | 16,62,218 | 19,64,540 |
| License Tax, ... | ... | 8,51,374 |
| Stamps, ... | 25,70,338 | 30,49,201 |
| Customs, ... | 1,12,36,705 | 1,20,63,529 |
| Customs under Act XXXI. of 1861, ... | 79,470 | 87,033 |
| Registration, 1866 and 1867, ... | 2,48,088 | 2,46,928 |
| Total Rs., ... | 5,46,25,149 | 5,68,99,749 |

This is exclusive of Forest Revenues, and the income from irrigation by Canals.

# SECTION VII.

## Agricultural and Industrial.

### IRRIGATION WORKS

181. The administration has this year suffered a grievous loss in the untimely death of Colonel Dyas, R.E., the third Chief Engineer of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, in succession, who, within the last seven years, has succumbed in the prime of life to the effects of climate, toil, and exposure, endured without sufficient break or relaxation.

182. Possessed of high attainments, and exclusively devoted to the study and practice of his profession, Colonel Dyas rendered the State the signal service of fostering, by precept and example, the application of exact science to every branch of irrigation, whereby he greatly advanced the engineering knowledge of the officers serving under him, and fitted them to design and execute the extensive works which are now in contemplation, or in actual progress of construction.

#### GANGES CANAL.

183. The Ganges Canal consists at present of 650 miles of main canal, and 3,000 miles of rajbuha channel. The canal is divided into seven executive charges.

184. The gross income for the year is Rs. 13,47,484 of which sum Rs. 12,22,451, or 90·72 per cent., were assessed on irrigated areas, and Rs. 1,25,033, or 9·28 per cent., derived from miscellaneous sources. The income of the previous year was Rs. 15,33,729, of which Rs. 14,06,029 were realized on account of water-rate, and Rs. 1,27,700 from miscellaneous sources. There is therefore a falling off of Rs. 1,83,578, or 13·05 per cent., in water-rate, and of Rs. 2,667, or 2·09 per cent., in miscellaneous revenue. The

falling off in water-rate is due entirely to the unusually heavy and continued falls of rain during the year, and the diminution in miscellaneous revenue to the decrease in navigation returns, which will be alluded to further on.

185. The area irrigated is estimated at 516,000 acres,—*viz.*, 144,400 acres of khureef, and 371,600 acres of rubbee, crops; 56,000 acres of sugar-cane irrigation being included in both harvests. The area of khureef irrigation was 185,980 acres, and of rubbee irrigation 448,754 acres, during 1866-67. The unusually heavy rain during 1867-68 accounts for the falling off in gross irrigated area in both harvests; but it is an evidence of the steady progress of the canal, and of its value in stimulating the growth of the more valuable staples, in spite of difficulties, that the area of sugar-cane irrigation increased from 46,339 acres in 1866-67 to 55,831 in 1867-68, of indigo from 70,487 acres to 75,658, and of rice from 30,539 acres to 36,390.

186. The average discharge of the canal at Roorkee is estimated at 4,522 cubic feet per second for the khureef, 3,718 cubic feet per second for the rubbee, and 4,080 cubic feet during the year. From these volumes should be deducted 500 cubic feet per second, average supply running to waste through tail escapes of terminal branches. The areas irrigated per cubic foot per second of mean apparent available supply were 35·9 acres during the khureef, 115·4 acres during the rubbee, and 144·1 acres during the year. The water-rate amounted to Rs. 300 per cubic foot per second of average available supply, and to Rs. 2·36 per acre irrigated.

187. The canal was closed as usual during the rains for repairs of works below water-line, and again during October for clearance of supply channel at the heads. Owing to the absolute necessity for this clearance, the head bunds had to be commenced much later than usual; but, thanks to the exertions of Mr. James Hair, the Executive Engineer, Northern Division, the supply was got into the canal just as the

demand for water was becoming general. The special repairs executed during the closure of the canal cost Rs. 57,659, but the protection of all bridges and falls was completed in a most thorough manner, and all the work done during the closures of 1866 and 1867 will fit into the general scheme for remodeling the channel.

188. Rs. 3,68,032 were expended during the year on original works, of which the most important were:—New cuts for Raneepore and Putree torrents, Rs. 12,517; substituting masonry walls for sleepers on fall crests in Northern division, in order permanently to reduce the surface slope, Rs. 22,254; covering floor of Solani aqueduct with clay, to prevent percolation, Rs. 6,347; covering bed of Solani embankment with boulders, to prevent abrasion of bed and sides, Rs. 27,168; Janee Khoord escape, Rs. 42,786; raising 9 bridges in Cawnpore Division, to faciliate navigation, Rs. 25,241; falls on the Kote escape, Boolundshuhur branch, Rs. 21,089; completion of right sub-branch, Boolundshuhur branch, Rs. 10,688; of left branch, Rs. 9,484; rajbuhas of whole canal, Rs. 1,23,650. Besides these works, exclusively relating to irrigation, Rs. 4,687 were expended on drainage and reclamation works in Ganges khadir, and Rs. 19,086 in construction of temporary boat-bridges for use during the Hurdwar fair.

189. The expenditure on repairs and maintenance has amounted to Rs. 6,88,192, distributed as follows, *viz.*:—Head bunds, Rs. 50,360; torrent works, Rs. 8,066; dams and regulators, Rs. 7,952; current repairs, main canal, Rs. 69,562; special repairs during closure, Rs. 57,659; rajbuha clearances, &c., Rs. 1,65,589; establishment and contingencies, Rs. 3,29,004. The cost of maintenance (excluding direction, but including rajbuhas) may be taken at Rs. 168·6 per cubic foot per second of average supply passing Roorkee bridge, Rs. 1,058 per mile of main channel, Re. 1·33 per acre irrigated, and Re. 0·51 pe rupee of gross income for the year. The cost of rajbuha maintenance alone amounted to Rs. 55·19 per mile of rajbuha channel.

190. The expenditure on plantations during the year amounted to Rs. 32,621. The number of trees on 31st March, 1868, was 1,072,671, of which number 158,025 were seedlings in nurseries. Last year the total number was 1,362,000.* The diminution is owing to the large clearances which have been made in the lower divisions for burning bricks, and to the thinning out of overgrown plantations on some portions of the canal.

191. The navigation tolls amounted to Rs. 35,218, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 2,900 during 1867-68. The falling off is attributable entirely to the prolonged closures of the canal, rendered necessary by the unusually heavy rain in August and September, and by the closure for clearance of the supply channel in October. The average number of boats plying on the canal during the year was 416; the up-traffic was 4,100 tons, and the down traffic 23,500 tons, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous goods, timber, bamboos, and firewood boated and rafted down the canal, of which the weight was not ascertained. The principal articles of up-traffic were—grain and oil seeds, 900 tons; metals, 1,540 tons; firewood, 750 tons; 135,000 bamboos; 3,000 sawn timbers and poles; and 345 logs. The main articles of down-traffic were—cotton, 4,880 tons; grain and oil seeds, 765 tons; metals, 297 tons; building materials, 5,164 tons; firewood, 7,683 tons; miscellaneous goods, 2,931 tons; bamboos, 2 millions; sawn timbers and poles, 148,726; and logs, 2,609. Rafting was on the increase at the close of the year.

192. The drainage operations in the Ganges khadir have been continued, at a cost of Rs. 4,687 (para. 188). Attention was principally paid to improvement of outlets from the network of swamps through which the floods of the Solani are being drawn, and the results were very successful. The Collector of Mozuffernugger is having accurate measurements made of areas brought under cultivation by drainage and "warping."

193. On works for remodelling the canal the progress made was as follows:—10,445,000 cubic feet earthwork; 80,300 cubic feet new masonry; 50,264 cubic feet demolition of old masonry. Permission was given in September last to raise the arches of the Dinguree bridge on a plan proposed by the Superintending Engineer, and the work having been successfully executed, eight more bridges were put in hand in December. The work has been most vigorously pushed on by the Executive Engineer and his assistants, who deserve very great credit for their exertions. The expenditure on above works, and on widening channel in the north division, amounted to Rs. 62,658.

194. On collection of materials for remodelling, Rupees 1,72,997 were expended, and the following were brought on stock:—Bricks, 7,000,000; block kunkur, 600,000 cubic feet; lime kunkur, 600,000 cubic feet; Delhi stone, 16,500 cubic feet.

195. A detailed project and estimate for remodelling the Cawnpore terminal branch was drawn up by Captain W. Jeffreys, R.E., in accordance with instructions received from the late Chief Engineer, and suggestions contained in paras. 116 and 117 of Report of Colonel Lawford's Committee on Ganges Canal. This was submitted in December, 1867, for approval of the Government of India, the raising of bridge arches being carried out in anticipation of approval of scheme.

196. Three hundred and seventy-nine miles of country were levelled for the project for remodelling the Futtehgurh branch, which has likewise been submitted for the orders of the Government of India. 158½ miles of levelling and 11½ square miles of survey were executed, to obtain data for still-water channels for navigation from the main canal to Meerut, Khoorja, and the River Hindun near Ghazeeabad, and for improving the upper portion of the Etawah terminal branch. A scheme for the navigable line to Khoorja has been received.

197. Along the country bordering the Ganges Canal 450 miles were levelled, principally in the Meerut Division, for the preparation of drainage schemes; 200 square miles of drainage survey and about 30 or 40 miles of levelling were also executed, the former in the Etawah, and the latter in the Boolundshuhur Division, for the extension of the rajbuha system. These surveys and levels were peremptorily called for by the experiences of the rainy season of 1867, which showed that the minor drainage lines of the country are in most cases incapable of carrying off freely, after a heavy fall of rain, the surplus water unabsorbed by the soil, owing to the greater amount of moisture resulting from the direct and indirect action of the canal.

198. The plans and estimates connected with the proposed canal from the Jumna below Delhi were submitted for orders of Government in November, 1867. During the cold season of 1867-68, 156 square miles of survey, and 88 of levelling, requisite for maturing the project, were executed; centre and boundary lines of the land required were laid down on a length of 110 miles, and a design and estimate submitted for the construction of a weir across the Jumna.

199. This completes the 1st Circle of Irrigation, which is under the very efficient control of Major H.A. Brownlow, R.E.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

200. The length of this canal, 130 miles, and of its rajbuhas, 596 miles, remains unaltered. New rajbuhas are in progress, and one is almost complete.

201. The gross income for the year is Rs. 4,82,816; that of the previous year was Rs. 5,57,368,—showing a falling off of Rs. 74,552, or 13·4 per cent. The khureef was a favourable one; sugar-cane irrigation rose from 20,847 acres in 1866-67 to 26,885 in 1867-68; rice from 37,122 to 41,460 acres; but cotton fell from 7,968 to 2,698 acres. The decrease is in the rubbee, in consequence of the extraordinarily heavy monsoon, and very frequent rain in the cold season. Wheat fell

from 133,933 acres in 1866-67 to 93,953 acres in 1867-68, and other cereals from 34,852 to 12,049 acres. Of the gross income, Rs. 4,61,417, or 95 57 per cent., was derived from water-rate, and Rs. 21,399, or 4·43 per cent., from miscellaneous sources.

202. The area irrigated was 182,361 acres,—*viz.*, 78,606 acres khureef, including 26,886 acres of sugar-cane, and 103,755 acres rubbee.

203. The average supply of the canal during the khureef was 932 cubic feet per second, and 931 during the rubbee. The area irrigated per cubic foot per second of supply was 84 acres for the khureef, 112 for the rubbee, and 196 for the year. The water-rate per cubic foot per second was Rs. 495, and per acre irrigated Rs. 2·53.

204. The supply was maintained at an increased cost of Rs. 302 on last year. The canal was closed 103 days during the year for the purpose of repairs, and on account of the large quantities of drainage water thrown into it by the heavy rains.

205. Rupees 66,620 have been expended on original works during the year, of which the principal are as follows:—Bhynswal falls, Rs. 8,780; Yarpoor mills, Rs. 3,817; Bhudai banks, Rs. 1,258; Olera escape, Rs. 1,379; Barote and Dowla ghâts (complete), Rs. 745; bridges, Rs. 5,833; culverts under bridge approaches, Rs. 1,515; chowkee and out-houses, Rs. 2,787; rajbuhas, Rs. 22,601; drainage lines, Rs. 14,610.

206. On repairs and maintenance Rs. 52,616 were spent, the chief items being—head bunds, Rs. 3,442; repairs of Kalâwalla bund, Rs. 1,935; torrent works, regulating bridges, and dams, Rs. 3,157; masonry works, main canal, Rs. 6,078; banks and bed, main canâl, Rs. 6,192; masonry works on rajbuhas, Rs. 4,667; clearance and maintenance of rajbuha channels and banks, Rs. 22,756; clearance of drains, Rs. 2,722.

207. The expenditure on plantations was Rs. 5,956. On the 31st March, 1868, there were 243,373 trees alive, and

24,099 seedlings in nurseries, against 242,275 and 28,948 respectively in the previous year.

208. Four hundred and thirty-two acres of land have been reclaimed in the Sultanpoor jheel, which from a pestiferous swamp is rapidly being drained and made fit for cultivation.

DOON CANALS.

209. These still consist of five small canals in the Dehra Doon, and ten miles of rajbuhas. The Hurdwar and Dehra road is also included in this charge.

210. The gross income for the year is Rs. 39,100; that for the previous year was 34,819; the increase is Rs. 4,281, or 12 per cent. Of the gross income, Rs. 25,021, or 64 per cent., is derived from water-rate; and Rs. 14,079, or 36 per cent., from miscellaneous sources. The increase in water-rate is due to the increased areas irrigated both during the khureef and rubbee,—*viz.*, 1,165 and 1,887 acres respectively. There are 3,291 acres of rice in 1867-68, against 2,159 in 1866-67; 688 of sugar-cane, against 830; and 5,191 of wheat, against 3,426.

211. The average aggregate discharge of the Doon canals is calculated at 125 cubic feet per second during the khureef, and 118 during the rubbee; the areas irrigated being 4,321 and 7,583 acres respectively. The irrigating duty per cubic foot per second of discharge during the khureef was 34·5 acres, and during the rubbee 64·5 acres, or 99 acres in the year. The water-rate for the year amounted to Rs. 204 per cubic foot per second, or Rs. 2·1 per acre irrigated.

212. There has been no outlay on original works. Rs. 9,384 have been expended on repairs, as follows:—Beejapore Canal, Rs. 1,642; Rajpoor, Rs. 1,901; Kutha Puthur, Rs. 3,037; Kullunga, Rs. 779; Jakhun, Rs. 2,025. The banks of the Jakhun and Kutha Puthur canals were breached, the latter twice: they were at once repaired, and no damage was

sustained by the crops in consequence. Heavy expenditure was incurred on the head bund, Kutha Puthur canals, this year, on account of the river having excavated a deep channel on its north or further side. Rs. 1,506 were spent on repairs to the Dehra and Hurdwar road.

213. Rupees 106 were spent on plantations. There were 7,550 trees alive on the 31st March, while the number at the close of last year was 7,697.

ROHILCUND CANALS.

214. These consist of the East Bygool water-courses, 108 miles in length; the Kitcha Dhora group, 32 miles; the Paha Canal, 13 miles; and the Kylas Canal, into which water has not yet been admitted.

215. The gross revenue for the year is Rs. 15,651; that for last year was Rs. 44,353,—the falling off being Rs. 28,702, or 64 per cent. This great decrease may be attributed,—1*st*, to the practice of charging for irrigation from natural streams connected with canals having been discontinued; 2*nd*, to the rubbee having been unfavourable for irrigation, as the rains were so heavy and continuous that the ground at the commencement of the season was too damp to require irrigation, and since the end of December the weather has been constantly cloudy and rainy,—so much so, that a great number of the crops have been injured by an excess of natural moisture. Of the gross income, Rs. 14,444, or 92·3 per cent., was derived from water-rate, and Rs. 1,207, or 7·7 per cent., from miscellaneous sources. The total area irrigated was 30,274 acres, of which 19,761 were irrigated during the khureef, and 10,513 during the rubbee.

216. The expenditure during the year on original works has been Rs. 6,153, of which the following are the principal items:—Collecting materials for re-building the Bhanpoor dam, Rs. 3,854; preliminary survey operations for a dam

in the Bygool at Roodpoor, Rs. 150; compensation for land taken up in former years, Rs. 1,700.

217. The amount expended on repairs is Rs. 13,305,—*viz.*, Rs. 3,795 "special," of which Rs. 2,196 is for protective works to Girem dam, and Rs. 1,599 for new gates, Chooreylee and Girem dams; and Rs. 9,510 under "current" repairs, on maintenance of banks and clearance of silt from rajbuha beds.

BIJNOUR CANALS.

218. The canals in this district are the Nugeena and Nehtore, under the Collector of Bijnour.

219. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 2,640; that of the preceding year was Rs. 2,682,—showing a slight falling off. Of the gross revenue, Rs. 2,279, or 86·3 per cent., is derived from water-rate, and Rs. 361, or 13·7 per cent., from miscellaneous sources.

220. The repairs to the Nehtore Canal head were not completed until the middle of July. The khureef irrigation was therefore effected by means of temporary bunds: notwithstanding, there is an increase in water-rate during the khureef of Rs. 1,351, but the rubbee shows a falling off of Rs. 1,498, in consequence of the abundance of rain which fell during the cold-weather months. The total area irrigated was 1,656 acres,—*viz.*, 1,002·5 during the khureef, and 653·5 in the rubbee.

221. Rupees 5,532 were spent during the year under "special" repairs, in completing repairs to the Nehtore Canal head, and Rs. 530 under "current" repairs, on clearing channels, &c. The cost of establishment and contingencies was Rs. 1,215.

ROHILCUND TERAI CONTOUR SURVEY.

222. There has been a total expenditure under Captain Thomason, who has charge of the Survey, of Rs. 42,641,—*viz.*, Rs. 11,440 under original works upon diversion of the Kylas into the Deoha river, which is completed; Rs. 24,579 on

establishment and travelling allowances; and Rs. 6,622 on tools and contingencies.

223. The work done during the year has been to obtain further data for a project now before Government, which has for its object a systematic utilization of the Terai springs both for local use and for irrigation of the districts lying below the Terai. Seventy miles of road, 277 of watersheds and 112 cross lines, 4 miles of river and 56 of drains, have been levelled; 51 miles of cross lines re-levelled; 184 bench-marks fixed; 49 wells sunk and observed.

AGRA IRRIGATION WORKS.

224. These works consist of the Futtehpore Seekree reservoir and bund, with irrigating channels and escapes leading therefrom.

225. No revenue has been derived from the works during the year. The escapes were left open for the season, and consequently no water was stored. This is the third year they have been open, as the experience of the two previous years was insufficient to show whether the objections on sanitary grounds against storing the water are tenable or not.

226. Rupees 4,312 have been spent during the year on original works,—*viz.*, Rs. 2,581 on the Gumbheer diversion cut, and Rs. 1,731 on the Mehdow drainage cut. Rupees 599 have been spent on repairs, and Rs. 3,284 on establishment, travelling allowances, and contingencies.

HUMEERPORE IRRIGATION WORKS.

227. These works comprise the lakes at Jeitpore and Mahoba. There is but one lake at Jeitpore, the Bela Tal, from which there are four irrigating channels, aggregating a length of 7·95 miles. The lakes at Mahoba are seven in number,—*viz.*, Kullian Saugur, Mudun Saugur, Kheerut Saugur, Beejanuggur, Disraipore, Chota Thanna, Teekamow. The Kuraree Lake is included in the Desraipore: there are altogether 25 miles of irrigating channels leading from them.

228. The gross revenue, which does not vary much, was Rs. 1,170; that of the preceding year was Rs. 1,165. The area irrigated was 758 acres, the return of irrigation per acre being Re. 1·53.

229. Rupees 206 have been expended on new works,—*viz.*, sluice, Kullian Saugur Lake, Rs. 32; branch, Phoolbagh Canal, Rs. 174.

230. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 2,032, which is heavy, in consequence of the damage done by the unusually severe rain. The cost of establishment (Rs. 1,297) is slightly increased, on account of the present Sub-Overseer drawing higher pay than his predecessor.

JHANSIE IRRIGATION WORKS.

231. These consist of six lakes, in charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Jhansie; they are as follows :—Bubeena, Kocha Bhawur, Burwah Saugur, Arjar, Kuchneo, and Puchwarra. The last has not been brought into use, as the irrigating channels are not yet ready. As yet only 162 acres are irrigated, bringing in Rs. 265.

232. The expenditure on original works was Rs. 6,563 in completing the masonry dam, Puchwarra Lake. Surveys have been made of the work required for the improvement of the Segowlee, Beejagurh, and Maggawarra Lakes, and estimates are being prepared.

233. Lieutenant Home was deputed in the month of November to Survey duty in Bundelcund, to enable projects to be submitted for canals from the several rivers running through that province. Two likely projects for drawing water from the Betwa and Dessan have been suggested.

234. This completes the 2nd Circle of Irrigation Works, under the superintendence of Major C. T. Stewart, R.E.

235. Two statements are added,—one showing the income and expenditure of reproductive (irrigation) works, and the other the areas of crops watered by them during the year.

# D.

## Public Works.

*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the North-Western Provinces, during the official year* 1867-68.

| Name of large Works or class of minor Works. | A, restored. B, wholly made by British Government. | Capital expended by British Government. | | Receipts and Expenditure during the year. | | | | | Remarks showing present condition and prospect of the Work. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In previous years. | During 1867-68. | Gross Income. | Cost of Establishment. | Cost of Repairs. | Interest at 5 per cent. on Capital. | Net Surplus or Deficit. | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Ganges Canal, ... | B | 2,23,06,265 | 5,84,601 | 13,47,484 | 3,29,004 | 3,59,188 | 11,15,313 | Deficit, 4,56,021 | Hopeful. |
| Eastern Jumna Canal, ... | B | 18,01,028 | 66,620 | 4,82,816 | 64,237 | 52,616 | 90,051 | Surplus, 2,75,[illegible]2 | Satisfactory. |
| Doon Canals, ... | B | 5,40,157 | ... | 39,100 | 9,464 | 9,384 | 27,008 | Deficit, 6,756 | Improving. |
| Rohilcund Canals, ... | B | 2,77,201 | 6,153 | 15,651 | 19,890 | 13,305 | 13,860 | Deficit, 31,404 | Requires remodeling. |
| Ditto, Bijnour, ... | B | 69,966 | ... | 2,640 | 1,215 | 6,068 | 3,498 | Deficit, 8,135 | Good. |
| Agra Irrigation Works, ... | A | 2,19,890 | 4,312 | ... | 3,284 | 599 | 10,995 | Deficit, 14,878 | Works closed. |
| Humeerpoor ditto ditto, ... | A | Not known. | 206 | 1,170 | 1,297 | 2,032 | ... | Deficit, 2,159 | Fair. |
| Jhansie ditto ditto, ... | A | Ditto. | 6,563 | 265 | 768 | ... | ... | Deficit, 503 | Fair. |
| Total, Rs. ... | ... | 2,52,14,507 | 6,68,455 | 18,89,126 | 4,29,159 | 4,43,186 | 12,60,725 | Net Deficit, 2,43,944 | |

# F.

## AGRICULTURAL.

*Crops Cultivated (Approximate) during the official year* 1867-68.

| | Name of Work. | Rice. | Wheat. | Other food grains. | Oil-seeds. | Sugar. | Cotton. | Opium. | Indigo. | Fibres. | Tobacco. | Tea. | Oats. | Vegetables. | Barley. | Garden produce | Insufficiently irrigated, &c. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acs. | Acres. | Acs. | Acs | Acres. | Ac | Ac. | Ac. | Ac. | Acs. | Acres. | Acs. | Acres. | Acres. |
| | Ganges Canal, ... | 36,390 | 202,573 | 89,968 | 327 | 55,831 | 5,591 | 2,786 | 75,658 | 419 | 373 | .. | ... | 5,484 | 31,739 | 2,296 | 6,565 | 5,16,000 |
| | Eastern Jumna Canal, ... | 41,460 | 93,953 | 12,049 | 408 | 26,885 | 2,698 | ... | 2,240 | 158 | 94 | ... | ... | 1,171 | 1,245 | ... | ... | 1,82,361 |
| | Doon Canals, ... | 3,291 | 5,191 | 520 | ... | 688 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 193 | 987 | 52 | 250 | 260 | ... | ... | 11,904 |
| | Rohilcund Canals, ... | 17,067 | 8,075 | 1,454 | 267 | 3,148 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | 215 | ... | ... | ... | 30,274 |
| | Total, ... | 98,208 | 309,792 | 103,991 | 1,002 | 86,552 | 8,293 | 2,786 | 77,898 | 577 | 708 | 987 | 520 | 7,120 | 33,244 | 2,296 | 6,565 | 7,40,539 |
| Under District Officers. | Bijnour Canals, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,656 |
| | Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 758 |
| | Jhansie Ditto, ... | 1 | 67 | 90 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 |
| | GRAND TOTAL, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,43,115 |

HYDRAULIC EXPERIMENTS.

236. The untimely death, on 5th December, of Lieutenant Smith, R.E., the officer employed on the experiments in succession to Lieutenant Carroll, has again prevented progress, which has not yet been resumed.

ROORKEE WORKSHOPS.

237. The net profit on the general working during the past official year may be taken at Rs. 53,833, and the estimated gain on the issue of Rs. 2,96,140 worth of stores at an average of 12 per cent. is Rs. 35,536, giving a total of Rs. 89,369, or 8 per cent. per annum, on the capital of Rs. 11,08,371 as it stood at the opening of the year. The capital has been increased during the year by Rs. 71,418, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of London supplies, ... | ... Rs. | 25,940 |
| Interest on Capital @ 5 per cent., | ... ,, | 55,418 |
| Surplus profit, ... ... | ... ,, | 33,951 |
| Total, | ... Rs. | 1,15,309 |
| Deduct difference between cash received from and paid to Government, as shown below, | Rs. | 43,891 |
| Balance, | ... Rs. | 71,418 |

238. The orders received during the year amounted to Rs. 4,42,714, against Rs. 2,46,912 in 1866-67. The value of work executed amounted to Rs. 3,82,441, against Rs. 3,28,818 in the previous year. Finished work was despatched during the year of the value of Rs. 3,22,603, against Rs. 3,42,921 in 1866-67; and at the close of the year there was work on hand of the value of Rs. 2,56,619, against Rs. 1,96,781 in 1866-67.

239. Bills for work done were issued to the value of Rs. 2,81,448, against Rs. 2,81,982 during 1866-67; whilst the realizations in 1867-68 amounted to Rs. 2,25,177, against Rs. 2,16,150 during the previous year.

240. The credit orders received from Government amounted to Rs. 2,13,000, against Rs. 2,47,000 in 1866-67; and the shop receipts paid into the Treasury amounted to Rs. 2,56,891, against Rs. 2,42,239 during the previous year.

241. It will be some time yet before the stock ledgers are balanced, and before the valuation of the plant is completed.

EDUCATIONAL.

242. *Thomason Civil Engineering College: Major J. G. Medley, R.E., Principal.*—The average daily attendance was 128·6, against 124·7 in 1866-67. The cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 671, against Rs. 588 in the previous year. The increase is due to the year's average in 1866-67 having been calculated on eleven months only, owing to the change of official year; to grant of three prizes of Rs. 1,000 each to students; to slight increase in pay of native establishment; and to a gratuity to the Superintendent, Wood-engraving Department. Deducting these exceptional charges, the cost per student would be lower than that of last year. The number of students in 1866-67 was 136, against 144 in 1867-68. There are in the Senior Department, or Officers' Class, 11; in the first Department (gentlemen students), 14; Second Department, consisting chiefly of soldier students, 51; and Third Department, or Native Class, 68. There are only two men in the Mistree Class.

243. The College is now so well known that applications for admission are very numerous, but the College accommodation at present will not admit of any further increase to the number of students.

244. In the Officers' Military Surveying Class there were eight, of whom seven passed, and one was ordered to Abyssinia with his regiment.

245. Of outside candidates there were ten for the different grades, seven of whom had previously studied at the College;

of these, five received certificates as Assistant Engineers, and four as Overseers. The outsiders' examination is similar to that held at the College, but inferior in difficulty, the higher voluntary subjects being omitted. For the Accounts Branch there were 133 candidates, of whom 22 passed.

246. The English and Vernacular lectures on physical science were regularly attended. Instruction in photography has been continued. Considerable additions have been made to the stock of books in the library, which on date of last report contained 8,000 volumes.

247. Inconvenience is still felt for want of instruments in the Depôt attached to the College; some instruments have just arrived, for which the indents were received in England two and a half years ago. Many indents from departmental officers could not be met, owing to this delay.

248. A new barrack for the Second Department students has been finished, but requires some alteration before it will be occupied. Additions have been made to the building in rear of the College quadrangle, into which the Geological Museum has been removed, and more class room has been thus obtained.

249. The work of the Press continues to increase. The profit during the year amounts to Rs. 3,479-7-2, exclusive of unfinished work, of which there is a considerable amount in hand. The work of this Press in all its branches is very good.

250. The College accounts have been inspected by the Controller of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces, at whose suggestion certain alterations have been made in the system, to make it correspond with the general system of accounts of the Public Works Department.

251. The conduct of the students on the whole has been excellent.

GOVERNMENT TEA PLANTATIONS.

252. The more important of the Government Tea Plantations have passed into the hands of purchasers. The working of the two small estates in Kumaon which still remain under Government control is shown below.

Yield of Tea.

253. The quantity of tea manufactured has been—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At Hawul Bagh— | | lbs. |
| Green Teas, | ... ... | 8,406 |
| Black Teas, | ... ... | 3,067 |
| | Total, ... | 11,473 |
| At Agartoli— | | lbs. |
| Green Teas, | ... ... | 4,968 |
| Black Teas, | ... ... | 5,147 |
| | Total, ... | 10,115 |
| | GRAND TOTAL, ... | 21,588 |

Cause of Decrease.

254. As compared with the yield of last year, a considerable decrease is shown, caused by want of rain during the winter, and also in April and May. The whole of the tea plantations in the Himalayas suffered from a like cause.

Preference of Green Teas by Native Dealers.

255. There is at present but a small demand for black teas, while, on the other hand, native merchants from Cabul and elsewhere purchase green teas largely for export; orders have therefore been given to discontinue the manufacture of black teas, and to confine attention chiefly to green teas.

GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDENS.

256. The distribution of trees and seeds from the Government Botanical Gardens, Saharunpore, during the year has been as follows :—

Distribution of Plants and Seeds.

33,953 Fruit-trees.

12,407 Flowering shrubs and timber trees.

917 Parcels of seeds.

257. The Superintendent has represented that, in order to meet the increasing demand for seeds, particularly vegetable, it is necessary that large supplies of seeds be sent to him from Europe, as many kinds of vegetable seeds degenerate when grown more than two or three years in India, and an increased indent has consequently been forwarded to the Government of India.

Great demand for Vegetable Seeds.

258. The camphor, Chinese varnish, and sweet-chesnut trees, are growing rapidly. The tallow tree has been largely planted at Chandunwalla, in the Doon. A number of olive plants received through Dr. Forbes Watson are progressing satisfactorily, and the hemp plants imported ten years ago from China now seed freely; while at Chijouree, three miles from Mussoorie, the funereal cypress and the *Criptomeria Japonica* are also now yielding seeds abundantly. In the gardens at Saharunpore, the different kinds of American cotton have this year failed, in consequence of excessive rain and the action of a small beetle which destroyed the pods.

Cultivation of valuable Trees.

259. Russian flax has been cultivated on a limited scale, to meet the demand for seeds.

Russian Flax.

260. Several parties have commenced the cultivation of the China grass-cloth plant in the Doon, for its fibre, which can be advantageously worked up with other fibres, by the aid of

China Grass-cloth Plant.

machinery. A nursery in which the plant is largely propagated has been formed at Chandunwalla, to supply the demands of applicants.

Vines.

261. A collection of upwards of six hundred vines was forwarded from France, by order of the Secretary of State for India, and reached the gardens in excellent order. They were packed in moss and deposited in three large deal boxes, which were filled with straw for about eight inches, both above and below.

Fruit-trees and Roses.

262. A fine collection of fruit-trees and a magnificent selection of 125 kinds of fancy roses have also been forwarded by the Secretary of State. All arrived in first-rate order; the plan adopted for packing them was as follows:—At both ends of a long deal case, a small zinc box was placed, in which the roots and grafts were deposited and covered with peat loam. The stems were uncovered, but firmly held by being passed through a wooden frame. To ensure success in the transmission of plants from England, they must be shipped Overland in November or December, and not later.

Museum.

263. The Museum was opened by the late Lieutenant-Governor in November last. It is a large, handsome building, and is being rapidly filled with interesting and valuable collections. The varieties of timber specimens are very interesting and complete.

Chinchona cultivation.

264. Chinchona cultivation at Chandunwalla, in the Doon, advances slowly. Some of the plants look strong and healthy, and are about 12 inches high; but their growth is sluggish, and it will be several years before any bark can be obtained from them. The plants have been found to thrive best at first under shade, and have been protected by temporary grass chuppurs. A considerable consignment of plants and seeds is now on its way from Calcutta to the gardens, and every effort is being made to make the experimental cultivation effective.

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

# SECTION VIII.

## Public Works.

*(From Imperial Funds.)*

265. The following Divisions having been transferred to Central India on the 1st December, 1867, the works in progress in those Divisions (some of which appeared in the Administration Report for 1866-67) will not be noticed in the present Report:—

Jhansie Division, Public Works; Gwalior Division, Public Works; Nowgong Division, Public Works; Gwalior Road Division; Bundelcund Road Division; Agra and Bombay Road Division.

266. The following are the chief Military works in progress during the year:—

267. *Agra.—Double-storied Barrack for Artillery.*—This Barrack was noticed as in progress in the Report of 1866-67. It was commenced in October, 1866, and completed during December, 1867. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,000, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 41,565.

268. *Agra.—Double-storied Barrack for Infantry in the Fort.*—This Barrack was commenced in May, 1867, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 44,000 has been incurred during the year. The Barrack will probably cost Rs. 90,000, the ordinary expenditure being increased owing to the necessity of building on a foundation of piers 34 feet below ground surface, with arches from pier to pier. The Barrack is likely to be finished during 1868-69.

269. *Deolun.—New Barracks.*—In the last Report, Pokree was mentioned as the place where the Barracks would be con-

structed. Since then the site for Barracks for a Regiment has been fixed at Chukrata, and for the Convalescent Depôt at Kailana. The Cantonment boundaries at both places were surveyed and marked, and sites for four Barracks at Chukrata had been levelled during the year. Materials to some extent had also been collected.

270. In connection with the above, a cart-road (described in the Report of 1866-67) is being formed to open communication between the new hill stations and Saharunpore. Good progress has been made, with the aid of a large body of Sappers, in the hill portion of the road, and the expenditure of the year has amounted to Rs. 53,000.

271. *New Barracks at Allahabad.*—The sixteen Half-Company Barracks for European Infantry have all been roofed in. The two Whole-Company Barracks, the Hospitals, and the Married Barracks, were well in hand, and it is expected that these lines will be ready for occupation before the close of the cold season of 1868-69. Three Barracks for the Artillery were also in progress, the lower stories being nearly finished during the year. The expenditure on the new Barracks and subsidiary buildings was Rs. 7,10,000 during the year.

272. *Gun-carriage Agency Buildings, Allahabad.*—There was delay in commencing work, as it was necessary to obtain possession of the premises of the East Indian Railway Company's Fort Station. The necessary transfer of land has been completed, and the expenditure of Rs. 88,000 has been incurred on construction.

273. *Completing European Infantry Barracks, Cawnpore.*—Barracks Nos. 6, 7, and 10 were completed and occupied by troops. No. 5 was almost finished at the close of the year. No. 4 is in hand, and materials for Nos. 2 and 3 are in great part ready. The expenditure during the year on these Barracks and on subsidiary buildings (Armourer's Shop, Quarter-guard, and Cells) was, Rs. 1,51,000.

274. The following are the most important of the Civil Works (buildings and roads) in hand during the year :—

275. *Public Offices, Allahabad. Block No. I.*—Good progress has been made during the year. All the ashlar pillars in the upper story were in position, with a portion of the entablature; the roofing girders were all up, and arched roofing between them in progress. The building will, it is believed, be fit for occupation before the hot season of 1869. *Block No. II.*—Nearly finished, and will, it is expected, be ready for occupation by the High Court in October, 1868. *Blocks Nos. III and IV.*—Are steadily progressing, the lower story in both being now almost finished, and the inner walls of the upper story in progress. The expenditure on all these blocks during the year was Rs. 2,03,000.

276. *Memorial Church, Cawnpore.*—The progress on this building has not been such as could be desired; indeed, actual work cannot be said to have commenced till November, 1867, when an Assistant Engineer (Lieutenant Cole, R.E.) was placed exclusively on the work. The ornamental nature of the work will not admit of rapid completion, and there has been great difficulty in getting stone-cutters, who find it easy to gain employment on ordinary and less difficult work. It is believed that the recently-introduced system of having good workmen on monthly wages, instead of by job, will secure better progress.

277. *Jails.*—The construction of Central Prisons at Futtehgurh, Allahabad, and Benares has advanced satisfactorily; the expenditure being Rs. 68,409, against an allotment of Rs. 79,800. All are being constructed by means of prison labour, under officers of the Jail Department.

278. *New District Jails at Agra, Bareilly, Meerut, and Bustee.*—At Agra, satisfactory progress was made during the year, four of the six permanent Barracks having been finished and

brought into use. The Bareilly project has been abandoned in favour of one for the construction of a new Central Prison, on which an expenditure of Rs. 23,249 was incurred during the year. The original project of a District Jail was abandoned, because a suitable site for it could not be obtained, and it was thought that the Jail requirements would be best met by converting the present Central Prison into a District Jail, and erecting a new Central Prison on a suitable site available at a short distance from the Civil Station. At Meerut, very little work was done, owing to heavy rains, and great sickness among the prisoners. At Bustee, no great progress was made, owing to change of arrangements, and the decision in September, 1867, to transfer the execution of the project to the Public Works Department.

279. *Police Stations.*—Forty-six were in hand during the year, but six only were completed. Most of these buildings are in the interior of districts where materials are difficult to obtain, and where contractors cannot be induced to work except at rates which are inadmissible. The Civil Officers and their subordinates are in most cases obliged to prepare or collect materials and to superintend construction, which is necessarily slow.

280. *Normal School, Benares.*—This building, commenced in 1866-67, on an estimate amounting to Rs. 20,906, has been finished, with the exception of varnishing of doors, &c. The Students' Quarters, estimated to cost Rs. 16,057, have also been completed, for Rs. 14,995.

281. *Renewing Mosaic in the Taj, Agra, and Pipes of Fountains in the Garden.*—Grants aggregating Rs. 9,979 were made for the above purpose, and all that was intended to be done has been satisfactorily executed. The renewal of the mosaic was confined to the delicate screen and tombs in the centre of the mausoleum, and competent judges have pronounced the work to have been well done. The work cost Rs. 5,900.

COMMUNICATIONS.

282. *Rohilcund Trunk Road.*—The metalling across the bed of the Ganges at Gurhmooktessur, 4 miles in length, was completed and opened to traffic in March,—the expenditure during the year being Rs. 29,000. The earth-work on the branch road from Kuttra to Shahjehanpore was completed, and some 40,000 cubic feet of metal collected. On the branch road between Jellalabad and Shahjehanpore, earth-work was completed for 12 miles, when work was stopped, it having been discovered that the waterway provision in the estimate was insufficient. For the road from Rampore to the Sunkeah River, metal collection has been in progress, and it is believed that the metalling will be completed during 1868. The expenditure during 1867-68 has been Rs. 15,226. On the road from Futtehgurh to Allygunj very little was done towards collecting metal. The contractor failed, and the expenditure (Rs. 3,400) during the year was less than half the amount allotted.

283. *Metalling Saharunpore and Umballa Road, in the Saharunpore District.*—An expenditure of Rs. 30,800 was incurred during the year, and it is believed that the work will be quite finished by August or September, 1868.

284. *Metalling Road from Hatrass to Soron:*—This is a portion (49 miles) of the imperial line from Pillibheet to Muttra. Thirty-six miles have been completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 33,000.

285. *Bridging the Rhinde River, on the Cawnpore and Calpee Road.*—This is to be of a single span of 100 feet clear between abutments. The masonry work has been ready for some time, and the iron girders obtained from England are now (current year) being placed in position.

286. *New Road to Chukrata (Pokri) from Saharunpore.*—This has been noticed in a previous portion of the present Report as connected with the projects for the new hill stations of Chukrata and Kailana.

287. The following table shows the expenditure of the Department during the year, including increased value of stock :—

| Sub-heads. | New works. | Repairs. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Military, ... ... ... | 19,31,716 | 3,60,994 | 22,92,710 |
| Civil Buildings, ... ... ... | 8,11,688 | 1,17,821 | 9,29,509 |
| Agricultural, ... ... ... | 6,32,605 | 4,44,972 | 10,77,577 |
| Communications,... ... ... | 2,94,512 | 7,90,426 | 10,84,938 |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements, | 19,320 | 12,344 | 31,664 |
| Establishment, ... ... ... | ... | ... | 13,46,524 |
| Tools and Plant, ... ... | ... | ... | 1,49,688 |
| Profit and Loss, ... ... ... | ... | ... | 52,520 |
| GRAND TOTAL, ... | ... | ... | 69,65,080 |

*(From Local Funds.)*

288. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,68,072, under the following heads :—

| | Original Works. | Repairs. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Civil Buildings, ... | 47,470 | 19,672 | 67,142 |
| Communications, ... | 3,34,749 | 4,14,841 | 7,49,590 |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ... | 60,192, | 29,376 | 89,568 |
| Establishment, ... | ... | ... | 2,61,772 |
| GRAND TOTAL, ... | ... | ... | 11,68,072 |

289. The following table shows the extent to which the various divisions utilized their available funds, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 17,69,431, of which there remained an unexpended balance of Rs. 6,01,359 at the close of the year.

| Divisions. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Civil Buildings.* | | *Communications.* | | *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.* | | Establishment. | Total. | Balance. |
| | | Original works. | Repairs. | Original works. | Repairs. | Original works. | Repairs. | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Agra, ... | 2,44,094 | 729 | 5,124 | 49,090 | 70,440 | 11,714 | 1,607 | 24,957 | 1,63,561 | 80,433 |
| Allahabad, | 2,66,445 | ... | 1,283 | 92,658 | 83,923 | 9,398 | 8,067 | 34,850 | 2,30,179 | 36,266 |
| Ajmere, ... | 1,37,375 | 1,068 | 224 | 7,500 | 21,622 | 3,923 | 7,600 | 4,095 | 46,032 | 91,343 |
| Benares, ... | 2,02,998 | ... | 1,467 | 37,645 | 84,491 | 3,300 | 1,680 | 21,152 | 1,52,735 | 50,263 |
| Jhansie, ... | 79,110 | 2,240 | 243 | 12,957 | 14,247 | 4,985 | 1,554 | 12,660 | 48,886 | 30,224 |
| Rohilcund,... | 3,11,109 | 12,047 | 5,087 | 51,006 | 73,611 | 801 | 4,071 | 27,124 | 1,73,747 | 1,37,362 |
| Meerut, ... | 5,06,160 | 31,386 | 6,244 | 68,554 | 61,545 | 26,071 | 4,797 | 1,32,121 | 3,30,718 | 1,75,442 |
| Kumaon, ... | 22,140 | ... | ... | 15,339 | 1,962 | ... | ... | 4,813 | 22,114 | 26 |
| Total, ... | 17,69,431 | 47,470 | 19,672 | 3,34,749 | 4,14,841 | 60,192 | 29,376 | 2,61,772 | 11,68,072 | 6,01,359 |

290. The following are the principal works under construction during the year:—

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

291. *Meerut Division.*—Two Dispensaries were in hand during the year in the *Boolundshuhur District;* one, at Secunderabad, was finished at a cost of Rs. 1,660; and the other, at Khoorjah, was well advanced. Of the five Police Stations sanctioned for this district, one had been completed, at a cost of Rs. 1,450, a second was ready for roofing, and materials were being collected for the remaining three. In the *Allygurh District,* twenty village schools were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,123; a school building commenced at Hattrass in 1866-67 was also finished during the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

292. *Allahabad Division.*—The Pandoo Bridge, in the *Cawnpore District,* noticed in last year's Report as estimated to cost Rs. 27,000, was almost finished during the year, but, owing to unforeseen difficulties and necessities, a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 40,097, was passed for the work. The cost of the bridge over the Rhind River, in the same district, is likely, for the same reasons, to be raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 27,635. This bridge was well in hand at the close of the year, and will, it is expected, be completed during the next cold season. The metalling of the Bindkee and Chillatara Road, in the *Futtehpore District,* has progressed satisfactorily, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 8,089, out of an estimate passed for Rs. 17,500. In the *Banda District,* the Banda and Manickpore Road or railway feeder was in progress during the year. Eight miles of the road had been raised, a few culverts had also been completed and some metal collected during the year.

293. *Benares Division.*—In the *Goruckpore District,* the bridges and culverts on the Hatta Road were completed, at a

cost of Rs. 4,800. The principal work in the *Bustee District* was the construction of bridges and culverts on roads connecting the north of the district with Goruckpore and Bustee. The expenditure on these bridges and on other new works amounted during the year to Rs. 17,862.

294. *Agra Division.*—The Soorujpore Road, in the *Furruckabad District,* which passes over a sandy tract, has been metalled, and it is believed that a sound and permanent roadway has now been obtained over a line which had baffled all previous attempts to render it fit for traffic. In the same district, a bridge over the Kalee Nuddee was commenced on the Futtehgurh and Bewur Road. It is estimated to cost Rs. 39,608, and good progress was made in sinking the foundation wells during the year.

295. *Rohilkhund Division.*—In the *Bareilly District,* a Staging Bungalow, costing Rs. 1,531, was constructed in the Cantonment. Two serais were also completed, at a cost of Rs. 1,700; one on the Pillibheet Road, and the other on the Rohilkhund Trunk Road. In the *Shahjehanpore District,* the metalling of two miles of the Powayan Road was completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 3,794. In the *Turrai,* the metalling of the Moradabad and Kaleedoongee Road was in progress, on an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,083, of which Rs. 7,800 were expended in collecting kunkur for 4¾ miles, and in consolidating it on 3 miles. A bridge over the Gogee River, on the Sooltanpore and Mela Ghât Road, estimated to cost Rs. 15,014, was well in hand at the close of the year, and will, it is expected, be finished during 1868-69.

296. *Jhansie Division.*—The bridging of the Mhow and Murrotha Road, in the *Jhansie District,* was completed for Rs. 1,162. The raising of the Saugor and Jhansie Road was also in hand, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,105 was incurred during the year. In the *Jaloun District,* the metalling of the Oorai and Koonch Junction Road was completed for Rs. 1,200.

A serai at Kotound was also completed, on an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,200.

297. *Kumaon Division.*—Two Staging Bungalows were completed; one at Raneebâgh, costing Rs. 6,184, and the other at Kaleedoongee, at a cost of Rs. 7,270.

298. *Meerut Division.*—Good progress has been made in *Dehra Doon* in affording direct communication between the north-west part of the Doon and Mussoorie; also between the Mohun Pass and Tonse Bridge, on the main east and west road, and between that bridge and the Jumna Bridge at Kalsi; and in opening out the north-east part of the Doon by a direct line of road between Tuppoobun and Hurdwar. In the *Saharunpore District*, a fair-weather road between Muzuffurabad and the Roorkee and Dehra Road was lined out and the jungle cleared; stones for macadamizing 3½ miles of the Dehra Road had also been collected, and partly broken up for spreading on the road. Satisfactory progress was made in the *Mozuffernugger District* in the construction of the bridge over the Hindun River at Tatanee, on the Mozuffernugger and Shamlee Road. Seventeen girders had been put up during the year, two have been put up since then, and the remaining girders will be in position shortly. Good progress had also been made in metalling the road between Mozuffernugger and the above-mentioned bridge. Of the 10½ miles, 9 miles have been completed, leaving 1½ miles, for which metal is being collected. In the *Meerut District*, the whole of the kunkur necessary for metalling the second section of the Ghazeeabad and Gurhmooktessur Road had been collected. The early completion of this line is expected, the first section of the road having been finished. A road to connect the Cantonment of Meerut with the third-class Railway Station was completed during the year. The earth-work of the Coel and Ramghât Road, in the *Boolundshuhur District*, was finished; the line will be metalled when the earth-work has sufficiently settled. The

Railway Station Serai at Chola was nearly finished at the close of the year. In the *Allygurh District*, the Coel and Ramghât Road was metalled and finished to the boundary of the district. The Coel, Khyr, and Tuppul Road was also well advanced; it is now metalled to the end of the seventeenth mile. A serai at Somnah, near the Railway Station, was finished during the year, at a cost of Rs. 2,150. The following table shows the sums voluntarily expended by private individuals in the construction of works of public utility, such as wells, tanks, and rest-houses; also the planting of groves of trees, accessible to travellers:—

| Division. | Amount. |
|---|---|
| | Rs. |
| Meerut, ... ... ... ... ... | 8,000 |
| Rohilcund, ... ... ... ... ... | 19,540 |
| Agra, ... ... ... ... ... | 11,148 |
| Allahabad, ... ... ... ... ... | 26,581 |
| Jhansie, ... ... ... ... ... | 3,200 |
| Benares, ... ... ... ... ... | 13,842 |
| Total, ... | 82,311 |

# SECTION IX.

## Forests.

299. The cash transactions of the year are shown in the following table :—

| Divisions. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Difference. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Net Revenue. | Deficit. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Kumaon and Gurhwal, ... | 3,55,818 | 1,62,168 | 1,93,650 | ... |
| Rohilkhund, ... | 26,802 | 14,784 | 12,018 | ... |
| Goruckpore, ... | 6,122 | 10,580 | ... | 4,458 |
| Jhansie, ... | 3,859 | 2,245 | 1,614 | ... |
| Meerut, ... | 90,065 | 62,844 | 27,221 | ... |
| Canal Plantations, ... | 34,714 | 47,682 | ... | 12,968 |
| Total, ... | 5,17,380 | 3,00,303 | 2,34,503<br>17,426 | 17,426 |
| | | Profit, ... | 2,17,077 | |

Taking the Forests as a whole, the profit on the outlay was 172·2 per cent.

KUMAON AND GURHWAL.

300. As shown in the above table, the result of the year's operations has been very satisfactory. The boundaries of the Gurhwal Forests have been thoroughly defined, and arrangements were made during the year for completing the demarcation of the forests in Kumaon.

301. The measures adopted during the year to protect the forests from fire were very successful.

ROHILKHUND DIVISION.

302. The receipts of the year should have been exhibited as larger by Rs. 2,000, the amount at which the Chandee Forest has been leased to the Roorkee Workshops (an arrangement which was adverted to in the last Administration Report), and which had not been paid at the close of the year. The result of the year's operations has been satisfactory, seeing that, while the receipts have been more, the expenditure has been less than assumed in the Budget Estimate; the expenditure, moreover, includes a book adjustment of Rs. 8,000, the outlay of a previous year.

GORUCKPORE (BENARES DIVISION).

303. The work done has been thinning and clearing out weeds in the Soonaree Forest, and felling 1,000 tapped trees in the Nugwa Forest, 243 of which were conveyed to the depôt at Sukwi, on the Rohin. Now that timber is being cut, there is good promise of increase to the revenue, year by year, under the improved conservancy arrangements.

304. The clearance of the channel of the Rohin River of roots and stumps was partially effected during the year.

305. Preparations were made to sow Sissoo seed in parts where there is scarcity of timber and the soil suitable. It is believed that the experiment of cultivating Sissoo will succeed; and, if so, the next year's sowing will be on a larger scale.

MEERUT DIVISION.

306. The cash receipts of the year did not equal the amount anticipated when drawing up the Budget. It was expected that the Public Works Department would have purchased timber largely for new barracks, &c., at Chukrata; but, as that Department had not matured its working operations, there was no demand for timber during the year. Very satisfactory progress was made during the year in demarcating the boundaries of the forests in the Eastern Dhoon, and, with small exceptions, this work has been completed.

The boundaries of the denser forests have been marked off by 40-feet broad clearings, and parts which were impassable except on elephants can now be gallopped over by the Forest Officers.

307. The boundaries of the more open forests, and of those without the Sewaliks, have been marked by planting wild cotton trees at 20-feet intervals.

308. The Bhageruttee valley road is likely to be completely opened within the present year. One hundred and fourteen miles are represented as already opened, and 19½ miles remaining to be made, for which there is a balance on the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,000.

309. No Sâl was felled during the year, but a large number of first-class Deodar trees were cut down.

310. The use of Deodar is likely to be largely resorted to; and it is well, therefore, that there should be a supply seasoning in the forests.

JHANSIE DIVISION.

311. The forests are gradually improving, and it is confidently expected that, under the system of conservancy lately introduced, they will be a profitable source of revenue.

CANAL PLANTATIONS.

312. *Ganges Canal.*—The sowing and planting operations were extensively and successfully carried out, there being at the close of the year about 25,000 trees and seedlings alive in excess of the number alive at the close of 1866-67.

313. *Eastern Jumna Canal.*—All the young plantations on the canal were doing well. A new plantation was formed during the year at Kulsea, comprising of 192 acres, of which 144 acres are to be sown with timber trees of various descriptions, and 48 acres with keekur, for firewood.

314. *Dhoon Canals.*—No trees were planted during the year, but all those existing were kept in order and cared for. The number alive at the close of the year was 7,550.

## SECTION X.

### Post Office.

315. Thirty-five new Post Offices were opened during the year—a considerable increase on the number (eighteen) opened in 1866-67. Ten of these have been permanently established; eleven new letter-boxes have also been set up at various stations to facilitate the posting of letters by the public.

New Post Offices and Letter-boxes.

316. The total length of the postal lines in the circle under the control of the Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces (which includes Oudh and a portion of Central India) was 8,384 miles, and the subjoined memorandum shows the modes in which the mails were carried on the several lines:—

Postal Lines.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By | Runners, | ... | 6,277 miles. |
| „ | Contract, | ... | 754 „ |
| „ | Railway, | ... | 578 „ |
| „ | Mail cart, | ... | 775 „ |
| | Total, | ... | 8,384 „ |

317. The average cost per mile per annum of carrying the mails and parcels by mail-cart and runners is Rs. 284-14 and Rs. 21-13 respectively.

318. On metalled and bridged roads the average rate of travelling of the mails by cart or on horseback is from 6¾ to 9½ miles an hour. On unmetalled roads, where the mails are conveyed by runners, the average speed varies from 3¼ to 4½ miles an hour all the year round.

Speed of Mails.

319. The correspondence returns give the following results:—

Correspondence.

*Received.*

| | 1866-67. | 1867-68. |
|---|---|---|
| Letters, ... ... ... ... ... | 13,299,957 | 14,674,003 |
| Papers, ... ... ... ... ... | 927,478 | 978,845 |
| Parcels, ... ... ... ... ... | 132,649 | 147,726 |
| Books, ... ... ... ... ... | 96,786 | 115,788 |

Being an increase of 10·33 per cent. on letters, 5·53 on newspapers, 11·36 on parcels, and 19·61 on books.

*Posted.*

| | 1866-67. | 1867-68. |
|---|---|---|
| Letters, ... ... ... ... ... | 13,726,055 | 15,916,047 |
| Papers, ... ... ... ... ... | 651,298 | 768,215 |
| Parcels, ... ... ... ... ... | 88,494 | 100,719 |
| Books, ... ... ... ... ... | 52,836 | 65,989 |

Showing increased percentages of 15·95 on letters, 17·92 on papers, 13·83 on parcels, and 24·89 on books.

320. It must be remembered that the previous year consisted of only 11 months; but, even allowing for this, an increase is observable under every head.

Unclaimed and refused covers.

321. 525,620 unclaimed and refused covers were sent to the Dead Letter Office, of which 141,167 were disposed of. The number of covers sent to the Dead Letter Office bears a proportion of 3·30 per cent. to the total number received by the Post Office for delivery.

District Post.

322. The number of covers sent to the District Posts for delivery in the North-Western Provinces aggregated 862,010, of which 67,782, or 7·86 per cent., were returned undelivered.

323. The large number of new Post Offices opened during the year proves that there has been a most satisfactory increase in the amount of rural correspondence.

324. New buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the Post Offices at Boolundshuhur, Hauppur, and Toondla.

Robbery of Mails.

325. Five highway robberies and three attacks on the mail were committed in these Provinces during the year. In two cases the perpetrators were apprehended, and in five other cases the mails were recovered.

Post Office robberies.

326. Twenty-eight Post Office robberies were brought to notice during the year. Two of these cases occurred while the parcels were in charge of Railway officials. In two cases the suspected parties were removed from the Department; in six cases enquiries showed that the parcels had not been tampered with while in transit by post; the enquiries made in three cases proved unsuccessful; while in two instances no satisfactory investigation could be made, owing to the covers not having been produced. The remaining thirteen cases were still pending enquiry.

Complaints.

327. Complaints were made by the public regarding the loss and detention of their letters and other irregularities in 196 cases; of which 104 were established, and the parties in fault punished; four were groundless; in 21 cases no blame attached to the Post Office; and in 60 the proceedings proved unsuccessful. Seven cases remained under enquiry.

Offences by Post Office officials.

328. In 23 cases, Post Office officials were convicted of criminal offences and punished judicially.

Mail-cart and Van Dák.

329. In addition to the mail-cart line from Agra to Khundwa, two more lines have been opened during the year, on which both

mail-carts and passenger vans have been run,—namely, from Agra to Jeypore, and from Cawnpore to Jhansie. The receipts from passengers travelling on these lines have been as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1866-67, | ... ... ... | Rs. 21,194 |
| 1867-68, | ... ... ... | „ 22,176 |

showing an increase of nearly Rs. 1,000 on the year. A mail-cart line has also been established between Meerut and Kaladoongee (Nynee Tal) through Moradabad.

Post Office Establishment.

330. The following is a memorandum of the numerical strength of the staff of the Post Office Establishment as it stood on the 1st April last:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Postmaster-General, ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Inspectors, ... ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, | 6 |
| Postmasters, ... ... ... ... ... | 46 |
| Deputy Postmasters, ... ... ... ... | 323 |
| Writers and Moonshees, ... ... ... ... | 295 |
| Overseers, ... ... ... ... ... | 141 |
| Peons, Duftrees, &c., ... ... ... ... | 1,003 |
| Runners and Banghy Burdars, ... ... ... | 2,342 |
| Coachmen, ... ... ... ... ... | 130 |
| Syces, ... ... ... ... ... | 1,393 |
| Workmen, ... ... ... ... ... | 407 |

# SECTION XI.

## Survey.

Re-survey of the North-Western Provinces.

331. The immediate object of the re-survey is to supply detailed village maps for those districts of the North-Western Provinces of which the detailed surveys were lost in 1857. It commenced in October, 1866, and during the working season of 1866-67 the Pergunnahs of Pillibheet and Jehanabad, in the District of Bareilly, aggregating about 440 square miles, were mapped.

Territory surveyed in 1867-68.

332. During the field season of 1867-68, the Pergunnahs of Nawabgunge, Crore, and Beesulpoor, in the same district, have been surveyed. Their approximate area is 480 square miles, and the probable cost is a little under Rs. 24,000.

Cantonments Survey.

333. The town, cantonments, and environs of Bareilly, and the cantonments of Benares and Allahabad, have also been measured, on the scale of 12 inches to the mile. The details are minute, and these maps promise to be very useful, both for military and general purposes.

Proposed increase of North-Western Provinces' Survey Establishment.

334. The progress of the survey for the last two years has, in consequence of the very limited strength of the single party employed, been small. The expediency of pushing forward the work has been discussed with Colonel Gastrell; and there is every prospect that large additions will be made to the staff employed in these Provinces, and that more rapid advance will shortly be the result.

# SECTION XII.

## Telegraph.

335. During the rains the Ganges near Ghurmookteesur is crossed by a line supported on the masts of country boats. It has generally answered very well, but owing to the heavy rains last season it did not work so successfully. The channel shifted three times in two months, and the water rose unusually high, carrying away the flying line and interrupting communication for some days each time.

Boat-crossing at Ghurmookteesur.

336. The Ramgunga river at Bijpooria Ghât is during the dry season easily spanned, but in the height of the rains the streams become very broad, and the masts on the banks are swept away. During this season, boats have had to be anchored in the stream, but the flying line was more than once carried away. The rains were very severe, the country was flooded for miles, and the Ramgungâ rose to an unusual height. Owing to these causes, communication remained interrupted for long periods. This river will eventually be crossed by a permanent flying line supported on masts planted on wells. An estimate for sinking the wells has been prepared by the Executive Engineer, Rohilkhund Trunk Road.

Boat-crossing at Bijpooria, near Futtehgurh.

337. For the reconstruction of the line from Moradabad to Bareilly, a distance of 65 miles, the standards were to be taken from those collected from the dismantled line, Agra to Futtehgurh. Robinson's insulators are to be used on this line. The insulators and some of the other stores were despatched from Calcutta in the latter end of March. The line will be completed with the least possible delay.

Line from Moradabad to Bareilly.

338. The following sections in Rohilkhund, in addition to that named in the preceding paragraph, have to be reconstructed, *viz.*, from Boorampore to Moradabad, 12 miles; from Bareilly to Shahjehanpore, 50 miles; from Shahjehanpore to Futtehgurh, 51 miles.

Reconstruction of lines in Rohilkhund.

339. During the rains, which were very severe in Rohilkhund, there were several interruptions on the lines in that part of the country. The Ganges and Ramgunga boat-crossings sustained considerable damage, and much difficulty was experienced in restoring communication, owing to the unusual height of these rivers. There was a very long interruption between Allygurh and Agra. The fault was at the River Jumna near Agra.

Interruptions of communication.

340. The section from Delhi to Allygurh, a distance of 80 miles, worked better than usual; but there were some interruptions, in consequence of the difficulty in keeping up the Jumna crossing till it was transferred to the Railway bridge. The section from Allygurh to Agra, a distance of 50 miles, did not work very well. There were several interruptions, and many times the communication was imperfect. This was chiefly owing to the unserviceable state of the Brooke insulators.

Line from Delhi to Allygurh.

341. The new quadruple line from Agra to Allahabad, which was commenced at beginning of the year under review, was completed in August. A line better aligned or constructed it would be difficult to find, but at a very early period the posts (Hamilton's whole standards) were found to be so weak as to endanger the safety of communication on the occurrence of a storm. Lateral stays have therefore been added to every sixth post, being at intervals of a quarter of a mile. This has very much strengthened the line, at a comparatively small cost.

Line from Agra to Allahabad.

342. Constant interruptions were also found to be caused by wires escaping from the insulators, and it has been neces-

sary to adopt the plan generally of securing them with binding wire. Great importance is now attached in Europe to every wire being thus secured. The result on this section has proved most successful,—scarcely a contact or an interruption having occurred since the adoption of this precaution.

343. The section from Allahabad to Mogul Serai has been much improved, in reducing the leverage by lowering the brackets; in levelling the wires where the ground is uneven by using wooden tops of different lengths; and in altering the alignment where the angles were too great. The deepening of the Railway ditch has necessitated the sinking two feet of all the posts situated in it. The alignment of this section is bad, being mostly without the Railway boundary.

Line from Allahabad to Mogul Serai.

344. The sections of the old line from Cawnpore to Allahabad, Allahabad to Benares, and Mirzapore to Benares have been dismantled during the year.

345. A new span has been constructed at Agra, which carries eight wires over the Jumna into that station. It is probably the finest in India. Each mast consists of lower and top-masts of Singapore iron-wood, fully rigged with galvanized wire-rope stays, and its construction is very creditable to the department.

Line over the Jumna at Agra.

[*N.-W. Provinces.*]

# SECTION XIII.

## Vaccination.

Vaccination Returns.

346. The Returns of Vaccination for the season of 1867-68 show a total of 198,317 known successful cases, being an increase of 36,606 upon the work of the previous year. The average number of operations per mensem performed by each Vaccinator has increased from 210 to 212, and the percentage of successful operations (which is calculated on the total number, less the cases of which the result is "unknown") has also increased from 80 to 83. The cost per head of each successful case was 6 annas and 4 pies.

Progress in the various Circles.

347. In Kumaon and Gurhwal the full average of numbers and success has been reached. In the Rohilkhund Circle there has been a slight decrease both in numbers and success, which is, however, regarded as but temporary, and attributable to many of the best Vaccinators having been promoted to be Superintendents, and their places being at the first necessarily taken by untrained men. In the Agra and Meerut Circle, and in Allahabad, the numbers show a considerable increase: in the former, however, the percentage of success has slightly decreased, from the same cause as in Rohilkhund.

348. In the Jhansie and Benares Divisions, especially the latter, success has been least marked,—the population being closely attached to the practice of inoculation, and the attempts which have been made to win over the inoculators to adopt the system of vaccination having mostly ended in failure.

349. Hopeful signs of progress are, however, not wanting. Thus it is reported that in the Jaloun and Lullutpore Districts parents bring their daughters to undergo the operation—withholding, however, the boys, until the result of the experiment on the girls shall have declared itself.

350. From the Kumaon and Gurhwal Vaccine Depôt there have been distributed during the past season 19,863 crusts and 4,147 tubes.

Depôt for vaccine virus.

This depôt maintains its high character for the excellence of its virus, both as regards purity and activity, as is evidenced by the great and increasing demands made upon it from all parts of India.

| | Virus Distributed. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Crusts. | Tubes. |
| 1865-66, ... ... | 19,150 | 1,895 |
| 1866-67, ... ... | 22,315 | 2,214 |
| 1867-68, ... ... | 19,863 | 4,147 |

351. The sanctioned increase of 19 Native Superintendents and 18 Vaccinators has been carried into effect during the year, but there has not yet been sufficient time for the full realization of the results anticipated, as so many vacancies had to be filled up by inexperienced men.

Increase of Establishment.

352. Several native chiefs and landholders, and most of the Municipalities, have manifested an increasing interest in vaccination, and have made provision for the employment of special Vaccinators, of whom there are now 60 paid from the above sources.

Vaccinators paid from local or private sources.

353. At the request of this Government, an Act for the prohibition of inoculation in Kumaon and Gurhwal has been introduced in the Legislative Council of India, and will, it is hoped, soon become law. The measure is of special importance, as from these districts the greater part of India is now supplied with vaccine virus, and it is essential, therefore, to keep them free from all sources of small-pox contagion.

Prohibition of inoculation in Kumaon Division.

# SECTION XIV.

## Hospitals and Dispensaries.

### LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylums, Bareilly and Benares.

354. There were 577 patients treated in the Lunatic Asylums at Bareilly and Benares during the year, of whom 434 were males, and 143 females. Of these, 93 were cured, and 11 sufficiently improved to be transferred to their friends. The total expenditure was Rs. 21,487, being an average cost of Rs. 54-10-9 per head.

Chief cause of Insanity.

355. The intemperate use of intoxicating drugs and spirits is the main predisposing cause of insanity amongst the natives of this country.

Mortality.

The number of deaths was 60, giving a percentage of 19·84. This rate is unhappily very high, but the state of bodily weakness and mental excitement in which the patients frequently arrive at the Asylums sufficiently accounts for it, and especially for the great mortality during the early period of treatment,—nearly one-half of the deaths having occurred in the first year of confinement. The general death-rate must also always be high, insanity in most of its forms being an insidious disease, the cure of which is extremely difficult, and which, by injuriously affecting the nervous centres, sooner or later seriously diminishes vitality.

Occupation of Insanes.

356. A considerable number of the lunatics have been engaged in industrial labour with marked benefit in the treatment of their complaints. It is considered of importance to encourage such employment, and arrangements have been made for attaching to each Asylum two or three practical instructors, able to teach different kinds of light industrial labour, so as to obtain a certain degree of variety in the work.

357. A new Asylum is about to be erected at Benares in lieu of the present building, which is in many respects unsuitable for the accommodation of insanes. It is also proposed to build additional Asylums at Agra and at Cawnpore.

New Asylums in prospect.

ASYLUM OF RAJAH KALEE SHUNKUR.

358. There were only 113 inmates of the Asylum founded by Rajah Kalee Shunkur at Benares for the blind and destitute, as compared with 126 during the previous year. The greater cheapness of food is believed to have diminished the number of applicants for admission. The number of deaths was 26, and the total cost of each inmate was Rs. 3-7-7 per mensem.

Asylum for the Blind and Destitute at Benares.

359. The Hospital for Europeans and Eurasians, erected at the expense of Baboo Gooroo Dass Mitter in 1865, has been found most useful. There have been ten patients in it for various periods during the year. The cost of these has been defrayed out of the Station Relief Fund, so that the funds of the Asylum have been relieved of this expense.

Hospital for Europeans and Eurasians at Benares.

360. The management of the Blind Asylum at Bareilly has been successful. There were 22 inmates at the close of the year, of whom 17 were male, and 5 female. The former are employed in weaving screens, baskets, durrees, door-mats, &c., and the latter in spinning cotton thread. The average charge per head was Rs. 4-9-10 per mensem.

Blind Asylum, Bareilly.

361. An attempt was made to teach the men to read, and with that end in view books printed for the use of the blind have been sent for.

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

362. The winter session of the Agra Medical School closed on the 31st March last. Nine out of eleven students in the Senior Class

Agra Medical School.

passed into the service as First-class Native Doctors, and received the usual diplomas.

363. There is no want of applicants for admission into the school; the difficulty is to get young men sufficiently well educated to appreciate and profit by the course of study prescribed for them.

Applicants for admission.

364. The remedy is to improve the pay and position of Native Doctors—an object which has long been under the consideration of the Supreme Government,—and proposals with this end in view have, it is understood, been transmitted to the Secretary of State for India. It is in vain to expect a better class of students to come forward, until their position and prospects in the service are materially bettered.

Pay and position of Native Doctors.

DISPENSARIES.

365. Three new Branch Dispensaries were established, while two Second-class Sudder Institutions and two Second-class Branch Dispensaries were raised to a higher grade during the year. There are now 113 Dispensaries of all classes in operation, *viz.*:—

New Dispensaries.

27 First-class Sudder Dispensaries.
11 Second „ „ „
39 First-class Branch „
36 Second „ „ „

366. There were 523,000 patients (including 15,121 house-patients) treated during the year, and 44,922 surgical operations performed. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,85,177.

Patients treated.

367. The decrease of 11,440 patients is attributed partly to the healthiness of the season, and partly to more careful registrations: an increase of 443 is shown in the number of house-patients.

368. The attention of Local Committees has been drawn to the necessity of having in every Sudder Dispensary, accommodation for the treatment of occasional cases of contagious disease; but on the occurrence of epidemic outbreaks, the plan of erecting cheap temporary hospitals in isolated places, which can be destroyed when no longer required, is undoubtedly the best.

Treatment of contagious diseases and epidemics.

369. The subject of providing hospital accommodation for poor Europeans and Eurasians at the larger stations has also been commended to the attention of Committees and local Charitable Societies. Such provision has been made at Benares and Allahabad, and at the Thomason Hospital at Agra.

Hospitals for poor Europeans.

370. Separate accommodation has to some extent been provided in the larger Dispensaries, for female patients, and the better classes who may be unwilling to repair to the hospital unless accompanied by some member of their families; and the Inspector-General of Dispensaries has been informed that it is highly desirable that endeavours should be generally made to increase accommodation of this description, and to ensure such measures and arrangements as shall render these Institutions suitable to the habits of the people, and agreeable and popular among all classes.

Separate accommodation for female patients.

# SECTION XV.

## Vernacular Literature.

Newspapers published.

371. The number of newspapers published during the year was 24, with a circulation of 7,498 copies, being a decrease of two papers as compared with the previous year.

Their circulation.

372. The more important papers having a circulation of 500 copies and upwards, are the following:—

| No. | Name of Paper. | Place where published. | No. of Copies. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nujum-ool Akhbar, ... ... | Meerut, ... | 744 |
| 2 | Bidya Dursh, ... ... ... | " ... | 529 |
| 3 | Abi-Hyat-i-Hind, ... ... | Agra, ... | 623 |
| 4 | Dhurm Prakash, ... ... | " ... | 500 |
| 5 | Ainah Ilm, ... ... ... | Allahabad, ... | 589 |
| 6 | Allygurh Institute Gazette, ... | Allygurh, ... | 500 |

Government, however, take a large number of copies of each of those papers, save Nos. 4 and 6.

Subjects discussed in them.

373. Of the 24 papers issued, 17 are Urdú, 4 Hindí, 2 Urdú and Hindí, and 1 English and Urdú. There is a general improvement in the choice of subjects for criticism and discussion; it is a hopeful sign that topics of public interest are becoming more frequently selected for this purpose, and the tendency in this direction is one which should as much as possible be fostered and encouraged.

Books published.

374. The statement of books and pamphlets published in these Provinces during the year shows the following details :—

375. Fifty-four new works were published, of which 29 were written in Urdú, and 14 in Hindí. Eleven of these were legal, 10 didactive, 6 educational, 4 religious, and the remaining 23 of a miscellaneous character. Besides these there were 12 new editions, and 210 reprints of old works.

Meagre results shown.

376. The meagreness of intellectual result is very apparent, but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the offer of substantial rewards lately made to the authors of useful works of approved style in the vernacular languages, in any branch of science or literature, will have the effect of stimulating elegant and useful authorship.

# SECTION XVI.

## Registration.

Total Registrations.

377. The total number of instruments registered under Act XX. of 1866 during the past year has been 132,545, showing a decrease of about 8 per cent. as compared with 1866. This is attributable entirely to the increased prosperity of the agricultural classes consequent on the plentiful harvest of 1867.

Proportion of compulsory to optional Registrations.

378. The proportion of compulsory to optional registrations was 64,857 of the former to 67,688 of the latter, if memoranda of decrees and orders of Civil Courts are treated as compulsory registrations; excluding these, the proportion is 49,265 to 67,688. The increased resort to optional registration is highly satisfactory, as showing that the system is becoming popular, and that due facilities are afforded to persons desiring to register.

379. A larger number of leases, both compulsory and optional, have been registered in 1866. Deposits of sealed covers of wills and authorities to adopt have, on the other hand, decreased, while the number of registrations of opened wills, &c., has increased. Nearly two-thirds of the latter, however, were registered in the District of Benares, where wealthy natives from all parts of India come to live and die.

Working of the Registration Act in the other Presidencies.

380. The comparative number of registrations in the several Presidencies is shown in the following comparative statement. The area and population are taken from the "Annals of Indian Administration for 1865-66."

| Province. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Total number of Registrations. | Compulsory Registrations. | Optional Registrations. | Deposits of Wills &c., and open Registrations of the same. | Memoranda of Decrees and Orders. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal, ... ... | 245,120 | 38,572,812 | 182,159 | 101422 | 80,737 | 477 | 20,071 |
| Madras, ... ... | 124,250 | 22,644,519 | 113,782 | 82,854 | 30,928 | 132 | 13,202 |
| Bombay, ... ... | 142,043 | 12,420,848 | 69,142 | 44,622 | 14,520 | 46 | 13,620 |
| N.-W. Provinces, | 82,941 | 30,007,871 | 132,545 | 64,857 | 67,688 | 157 | 15,592 |

Fees.

381. Although the number of instruments registered in the past year has decreased 8 per cent., the decrease in the amount of fees has been barely 1 per cent. This arises from the fact that powers of attorney and translations were registered under Act XVI. of 1864 free of charge.

382. The average rate of fee per instrument on total registrations was Re. 1-13, and on deeds affecting movable property, bonds, and such like optional instruments, it was 12 annas. The average rates of fees per instrument respectively of compulsory and optional registration affecting immovable property, were 2 rupees and 8 annas respectively. The lowness of the latter arises from the fact that instruments affecting immovable property of which the registration is optional are below Rs. 100 in value.

Special Registrations.

383. The total number of special registrations under Section 52 of the Act was 11,534, compared with 1,026 in 1865, and 10,274 in 1866. The total fees realized under this head amounted to Rs. 22,713,—the rate per instrument being less than Rs. 2.

384. A comparative statement showing the number of registrations and the fees realized during the year is given below :—

| Province. | Number of Registrations. | Fees realized. | Rate of fee per Instrument. | Number of Special Registrations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Bengal, ... ... ... | 182,159 | 3,25,089 | 1 12 0 | 13,363 |
| Madras, ... ... ... | 113,782 | 2,41,873 | 2 2 0 | 7,964 |
| Bombay, ... ... ... | 69,188 | 2,65,070 | 3 13 0 | 3,448 |
| North-Western Provinces, ... | 132,545 | 2,46,928 | 1 13 0 | 11,534 |

Receipts and Expenditure.

385. The receipts for the year were Rs. 2,49,558, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,84,815, showing a surplus to Government of Rs. 80,520. The total balance to credit of Registration Funds during the last three years has been Rs. 1,49,111.

Registration Agency.

386. There has been no alteration in the agency during the year; the Judges and the Deputy Commissioners continued to hold the offices of Registrars, and the Principal Sudder Ameens, Tehseeldars, and Cantonment Magistrates, those of Sub-Registrars. A proposal is under consideration for paying the Sub-Registrars fixed salaries, instead of a moiety of the fees.

Indices.

387. The state of the indices is very satisfactory. All arrears of former years have been cleared off, and at the close of the year the Registrar-General anticipated that in a few weeks the indices for the whole of the provinces would be up to date, and available for the purposes of search.

# SECTION XVII.

## Sanitation and Public Health.

388. Considerable attention has been given during the past year to the subject of the improvement of the health of the people, by increased cleanliness and more perfect conservancy of the towns and villages, and the reclaiming of waste places within their boundaries.

Sanitary improvements.

389. The practical results have been most marked in the larger cities and towns in which the Municipal Act is in force, and where a fair amount of municipal funds was available for sanitary improvements.

Practical results in large Towns.

390. In the villages, little real improvement has yet been effected. The recent appointment of a Sanitary Commissioner will, however, admit of more continued and systematic endeavours in this direction.

Villages more backward.

391. The Hurdwar Fair in the present year was remarkable, as having been the least attended of any on record, although the Brahmins of the spot had warned the authorities that the gathering would again be very large. Preparations were accordingly made: latrines, hospitals, dispensaries and bridges were provided, and the Police arrangements completed; but the crowd never came. It is estimated that the greatest number of people present at any one time was never more than a hundred thousand—a remarkable contrast to the three millions of 1867.

Hurdwar Fair of 1868.

392. Various reasons have been assigned for this inconsiderable attendance. The Hurdwar Brahmins ascribe it to the belief entertained by the people that the Govern-

Small attendance at the Fair.

ment desired to discourage the collection of great crowds at the fair, and also to the fact that the people disliked the restrictions imposed upon them last year. It is more probable that the scantiness of the assemblage was due to the unusually large attendance at the two preceding fairs, and the fear occasioned by the wide-spread knowledge of the outbreak of cholera at the previous year's fair. With so small an attendance, there was little difficulty in making the necessary provision against accident and disease.

Enquiry into the sickness prevalent in the Meerut Division.

393. During the past year a careful enquiry has been made by Dr. Cutcliffe, under the orders of Government, into the cause of the unusual sickness and mortality of late years in certain parts of the Meerut Division. The most unhealthy localities were inspected, and a report furnished, which is now under the consideration of Government.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mortuary Returns.

394. The following table gives the result of the Mortuary Returns, excepting the Kumaon Division :—

| Year. | Population. | DEATHS. | | | Deaths to 1,000 living. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| 1867, ... | 29,405,322 | 212,461 | 155,449 | 367,910 | 12·5 |

Causes of Death.

395. The causes of death may be best shown for practical purposes in the following form :—

| Year. | Cause of Deaths. | Total of Deaths from each cause. | Deaths to 1,000 living. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867, ... | Fevers, ... | 171,818 | 5·8 |
| | Cholera, ... | 56,367 | 1·9 |
| | Small-pox, ... | 39,879 | 1·4 |
| | Dysentery and Diarrhœa,... | 22,249 | 0·8 |
| | Other Zymotic Diseases, ... | 36,407 | 1·2 |
| | All other causes, ... | 41,190 | 1·4 |
| | Total, ... | 367,910 | 12·5 |

396. The death-rate per cent. of the province for the year 1867 was 1·22; the death-rate of England for the same year was 2·23 per cent. From this it will be seen that the returns are very imperfect. It has been found difficult to organize an efficient machinery for this purpose, without resorting to the Police, which the Lieutenant-Governor has hitherto been unwilling to do. Meanwhile the system is useful, notwithstanding its imperfection, in bringing promptly to light any important accessions of disease, and thus calling earliest attention to the existence of epidemic or contagious illness. In this, more than in any statistical accuracy, the use of the present system consists.

Rate of Mortality.

397. The registration of deaths in Allahabad, Agra, and Cawnpore is carried out under the supervision of the Municipal Commissioners of these cities.

Registration of Deaths in Allahabad, Agra, and Cawnpore.

# SECTION

## Finan

398. *Comparative Financial Statement of Receipts and Expen-*

**RECEIPTS.**

| | Headings. | Actuals for 1865-66. | Actuals for 1866-67. | Budget Estimate of 1867-68—11 Months. | Actuals for 1867-68—11 Months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| I. | Land Revenue, ... | 4,21,29,137 | 3,81,77,415 | 4,04,00,000 | 4,08,51,307 |
| II. | Tributes, &c., ... | Credited by Govt. of India. | 14,62,180 | 17,00,000 | 17,03,726 |
| III. | Forest, ... | 6,51,413 | 5,77,955 | 6,01,400 | 4,82,666 |
| IV. | Abkaree, ... | 20,16,404 | 19,03,971 | 20,17,500 | 22,14,786 |
| V. | License Tax, ... | 6,77,479 | 10,782 | 7,00,000 | 9,97,183 |
| VI. | Customs, ... | 6,14,486 | 4,77,967 | 6,43,000 | 7,13,048 |
| VII. | Salt, ... | 48,44,534 | 47,82,653 | 55,31,000 | 46,47,455 |
| VIII. | Opium,—*Nil.* | | | | |
| IX. | Stamps, ... | 25,62,703 | 24,42,746 | 36,42,000 | 32,13,279 |
| X. | Mint, } *Nil.* | | | | |
| XI. | Post Office, } *Nil.* | | | | |
| XII. | Telegraph, } *Nil.* | | | | |
| XIII. | Law and Justice, ... | 6,80,085 | 8,84,924 | 8,47,600 | 7,29,086 |
| XIV. | Police, ... | 4,77,542 | 4,19,306 | 5,58,000 | 4,69,913 |
| XV. | Marine,—*Nil.* | | | | |
| XVI. | Education, ... | 59,754 | 52,980 | 69,000 | 63,120 |
| XVII. | Interest, ... | 1,235 | 3,969 | 1,600 | 2,343 |
| XVIII. | Miscellaneous, ... | 3,53,581 | 2,68,950 | 3,00,000 | 1,42,382 |
| | Total Rs., ... | 5,50,28,353 | 5,14,65,798 | 5,70,11,100 | 5,62,30,294 |

XVIII.

cial.

*diture of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1867-68.*

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | Headings. | Actuals for 1865-66. | Actuals for 1866-67. | Budget Grant for 1867-68—11 Months. | Actuals for 1867-68—11 Months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt, | *Nil.* | | | |
| 2 | Interest on Special Loans for Public Works, | *Nil.* | | | |
| 3 | Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts, .. | 26,311 | 48,211 | 42,000 | 52,228 |
| 4 | Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks, ... | 4,07,239 | 7,63,188 | 1,8[illegible]40 | 2,24,301 |
| 5 | Land Revenue, ... | 30,89,662 | 29,51,036 | 36,71,460 | 33,78,570 |
| 6 | Forest, ... | 2,72,216 | 3,11,283 | 4,08,385 | 2,55,264 |
| 7 | Abkaree, ... | 3,23,884 | 3,46,280 | 3,31,280 | 3,55,006 |
| 8 | License Tax, ... | * 8,841 | *17 | ... | 31,891 |
| 9 | Customs,—*Nil.* | | | | |
| 10 | Salt, ... | 6,20,209 | 5,68,396 | 6,52,610 | 6,16,379 |
| 11 | Opium,—*Nil.* | | | | |
| 12 | Stamps, ... | 1,52,457 | 1,32,252 | 1,61,635 | 1,64,052 |
| 13 | Mint, *Nil.* | | | | |
| 14 | Post-Office, *Nil.* | | | | |
| 15 | Telegraph, *Nil.* | | | | |
| 16 | Allowances to District and Village Officers, | 45,674 | 44,898 | 81,240 | 48,236 |
| 17 | Administrations and Public Departments, | 10,87,579 | 10,62,753 | 11,44,490 | 11,19,494 |
| 18 | Law and Justice, ... | 34,17,249 | 33,65,142 | 41,41,080 | 36,97,299 |
| 19 | Police, ... | 36,37,677 | 34,09,545 | 38,83,210 | 37,59,229 |
| 20 | Marine,—*Nil.* | | | | |
| 21 | Education, Science, and Art, ... | 8,78,762 | 8,82,452 | 11,58,960 | 10,17,365 |
| 22 | Ecclesiastical, ... | 1,57,846 | 1,51,407 | 1,75,500 | 1,77,781 |
| 23 | Medical Services, ... | 3,57,814 | 3,34,105 | 4,21,270 | 4,52,896 |
| 24 | Stationery and Printing, | 2,45,902 | 2,33,165 | 2,66,610 | 2,24,404 |
| 25 | Political Agencies and other Foreign Services, | 38,153 | 3,30,527 | 3,40,120 | 3,10,731 |
| 26 | Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, ... | 8,99,524 | 6,97,838 | 10,16,500 | 8,12,642 |
| 27 | Miscellaneous, ... | 3,08,950 | 2,06,700 | 2,40,820 | 2,15,404 |
| 28 | Superannuations, &c., ... | 3,07,006 | 2,92,176 | 3,56,830 | 3,55,501 |
| .. | Total Rs., ... | 1,62,82,945 | 1,61,31,371 | 1,86,80,140 | 1,72,68,673 |

* Income Tax.

399. Both receipts and disbursements, of course, show an increase compared with the year 1866-67, which consisted of eleven months only. Allowing for this, it will be found that the receipts are somewhat higher in proportion than those of the preceding year, while the disbursements are lower. In both respects there is a considerable improvement on the Actuals of 1865-66.

400. RECEIPTS.—*I. Land Revenue.*—The increase compared with the Budget is due to the sale proceeds of confiscated lands. The decrease, on the other hand, compared with 1865-66, is to be ascribed to the unusual amount of anticipatory collections in that year.

*III. Forests.*—There was a deficiency in the timber sales of the Meerut and Benares Divisions. In the former especially, large orders for timber on account of the new barracks at Chukrata had not been received, as anticipated, within the year.

*IV. Abkaree.*—This branch of the Revenue shows a satisfactory improvement.

*V. License Tax.*—The proceeds of this new tax were considerably under-estimated. The figures in Columns 2 and 3 relate to the former Income Tax.

*VII. Salt.*—The decrease in the receipts under this head, and the causes to which it may be ascribed, have been noticed in the Revenue section of the present Report.

*IX. Stamps.*—The large increase compared with previous years is due entirely to the higher stamp duties introduced by Act XXVI. of 1867.

*XIII. Law and Justice.*—This return is not complete. The receipts will be raised considerably when the recovery from the Judicial Tulubana Fund is calculated and added in the final account of the year.

*XIV. Police.*—The deficiency here is mainly owing to incomplete recovery from the Railway Company of their share of the cost of the new Railway Police. Recovery is proceeding during the current year.

*XVIII. Miscellaneous.*—The receipts of 1865-66 and the following years were largely swelled by the sale proceeds of tea and tea plantations. In 1867-68 there were no plantations sold, and only about Rs. 10,000 were realized by the sale of tea. These facts explain why the Actuals turned out so much lower than the high estimate formed by the Government of India.

401. DISBURSEMENTS.—4. *Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.*—The increase over the grant is attributable to refunds of License Tax (about Rs. 74,000), for which no provision was made by the Government of India in passing the Budget.

5. *Land Revenue.*—The increase over the Actuals of previous years is chiefly owing to progress of Settlement operations. There have, however, been savings compared with the grant of about Rs. 1,50,000 under "Collectors and Establishments," of Rs. 1,10,000 under "Settlement Charges," and Rs. 40,000 under "Kham Collections."

6. *Forests.*—The saving is nominal, as there has been a considerable diminution of receipts under this head.

7. *Abkaree.*—The increase is due to large sales of opium, and the consequently high charges for discount allowed to vendors.

8. *License Tax.*—No grant was allowed by the Government of India.

18. *Law and Justice.*—The increase compared with former years is explained by the large additions to the salaries of both gazetted and ministerial officers. In comparison with the grant there have been savings of about Rs. 2,25,000

under "Jails," Rs. 1,33,000 under "Criminal Courts," and Rs. 44,000 under "High Court."

19. *Police.*—The saving is almost entirely under "Executive Police Force." It will be reduced, however, when the debits of the Military and Postal Departments are finally adjusted.

21. *Education, Science, and Art.*—There has been a saving of Rs. 57,000 under "Grants-in-aid," of Rs. 38,000 under "Inspectors," and Rs. 35,000 under "Schools." Colleges also show a small decrease.

23. *Medical Services.*—The higher salaries allowed by the Medical Rules explain the increase.

24. *Stationery and Printing.*—The expenditure on new stock and postage labels at the Government Press was over-estimated.

26. *Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.*—The saving is attributable to lapses.

27. *Miscellaneous.*—The saving is due to more economical distribution and movement of funds.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

402. The working of the Currency Department in the Allahabad Circle of Issue for the past official year may now be briefly described.

Note Circulation.

403. The gross circulation of Notes rose in value from Rs. 36,17,280 in March, 1867, to Rs. 72,31,890 in March, 1868. The increase was progressive, except that in July there was a falling off by Rs. 63,920, attributable to Notes of this Circle having been cancelled in Calcutta to the value of Rs. 4,30,000, paid in cash from the Currency Department to the Treasury.

404. The above amount, however, includes the Notes held in Treasuries and at the Head Office in Calcutta, aggregating

Rs. 49,46,210 ; if this be deducted, the value of Notes in actual circulation stands at Rs. 22,85,680, as compared with Rs. 16,36,570 in the previous year. In last year's Report the net circulation in 1866-67 was shown as Rs. 23,50,860 ; this, however, included the Notes of this Circle in deposit in the Head Office. Omitting such Notes, the value in circulation in the present year (exclusive only of those in Treasuries) would be Rs. 22,85,680, *plus* 34,19,990 (in Head Office), or an aggregate of Rs. 57,05,670 ; being thus an increase of Rs. 33,54,810 over last year.

Notes issued and cancelled.

405. 75,190 Notes of all denominations, aggregating Rs. 53,57,470 in value, were issued last year ; and 15,337, value Rs. 12,21,920, were cancelled,—giving a percentage of only 10·75, against 24·17 in 1866-67 ; so that the work of cancellation has decreased considerably.

406. The work performed in the Department during the year under review has not, however, diminished, as the counterstamping of Notes and the issue of Notes from the Issue Department have both been more than double that of the year preceding. The issue from the Exchange Department is also about 20 per cent. more than in 1866-67, and likewise the number of cheques issued by the Note and Coin Receivers.

Note circulation and issue of Money-orders both show an increase.

407. The information given in the foregoing paragraphs shows that the circulation of Paper Currency is rapidly extending. A progressive increase has at the same time taken place in the issue of Money-orders. It is evident, therefore, that Currency Notes and Money-orders do not interfere with the prosperity of each other, though it is not improbable that they partially affect exchange operations as regards small remittances.

Delay in payment of lost Notes.

408. The chief drawback to a wider circulation of Paper Currency is apparently the unnecessary delay that takes place in obtaining payment of lost Notes. Under existing

Rules, it is practicable to obtain payment of lost half Notes in a little over two months; but *in practice* such payment is seldom obtained within six, because the rules are not generally known to the public, and the procedure necessary is generally disregarded by the losers of Notes.

409. To obviate this, the following relaxations in the rules now in force regarding the payment of lost Currency Notes have been suggested:—

1*st*,—That the period of two months in Rule 6 be reduced to one month.

2*nd*,—That this period be reckoned from the date of receipt in the Currency Office of the notice of the loss of half Notes.

3*rd*,—That the advertisements to the India and Local *Gazettes* be sent from the Assistant Commissioner's Office, instead of by the losers of Notes.

4*th*,—That a discretionary power be vested in the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency to pay the value of lost half Notes on production of remaining halves, if the loser makes the required declaration, executes an Indemnity Bond, and furnishes good security to protect the State from any loss.

## SECTION XIX.—(*Conclusion.*)

### METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Stations.

410. The stations which furnished scientific observations during 1867 were the same as those for 1866. They are twenty-three in number,—three being on the hills, and twenty on the plains. These have been selected so as to include places of all the physical features met with in the tract of country between 75° and 84° East Longitude, and 25° and 31° North Latitude. Observations are also received from three stations in Oudh,—Seetapore, Fyzabad, and Lucknow.

411. A well-found observatory has been established at Lucknow, which is under the immediate care of Dr. Bonavia, by whom a weather register of a very complete kind is made.

Six principal Stations.

412. The six principal stations are Roorkee, Nynee Tal, Agra, Ajmere, Benares, and Jhansie. Returns have been received from these with great regularity during 1867. Some slight interruption took place at Agra and Benares, on account of a change of site in the observatories. At Agra the instruments were removed from the Central Jail to the grounds of the Medical School. The change is advantageous, on account of the opportunity it gives for teaching the use of the instruments to the students of the Native Doctor class. At Benares the instruments were removed from the grounds of the Wards Institution to those of Queen's College. Here also the change was for the better; a freer site has been secured for the instruments, and the Principal of the College, Mr. Griffith, has arranged that the work of observation be performed by one of the Native Masters.

413. At all these stations the barometer and the standard thermometer are read at 4 A.M. and 10 P.M.; and these, along with the other instruments, are again read at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. The advantage of the former additional readings is that, along with the other two, the barometer is read at the normal points of maximum and minimum pressure. The four thermometrical readings are also so arranged as to give very nearly the true mean of the twenty-four hours. The registration both at 10 at night and at 4 in the morning, is, according to Sir John Herschel, absolutely requisite for observations of any value; but it is of course inconvenient, and constitutes a serious difficulty in the scheme.

Additional Stations.

414. Sets of instruments have been supplied to the following six additional stations in the North-Western Provinces,—*viz.*, Goruckpore, Allahabad, Futtehgurh, Bareilly, Meerut,—and a set will shortly be sent to Chuckrata, the new hill station between Mussoorie and Simla.

Observations taken at Military and Civil Hospitals.

415. Returns have been received regularly from twenty-two Military and Civil Hospitals. From Almorah, Meerut, Muttra, Seetapore, Fyzabad, Morar, and Allahabad, two, and sometimes three, returns have been sent, as in these stations there were two, and sometimes three, hospitals where meteorological registers were kept. From the separate observations contained in these returns, means were struck, and these means again were used in the preparation of the abstract for publication. But the information furnished by these returns is meagre, and the instruments are very imperfect.

Lectures at the Agra Medical School.

416. The series of lectures on meteorological instruments given at the Agra Medical School last session was followed by another in December last. The subjects were the same, but were more

amply treated and illustrated. Advantage was taken of the removal of the observatory, as already mentioned, to the grounds of the Medical School.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

417. The out-turn of work from all sources Government work being charged for at the ordinary rates) aggregated Rs. 2,78,454, and the expenditure required to produce this out-turn (including a nominal charge of Rs. 20,000 to meet depreciation in dead stock) amounted to Rs. 2,14,720, leaving a gross profit of Rs. 63,734. If from this be deducted the interest on capital invested (that is, on the value of dead stock and raw material in store) at 5 per cent., amounting to Rs. 9,832, there remains a net profit on the year's working of Rs. 53,902. That is to say, the printing work of the Government has been performed during the past year at a saving of Rs. 53,902; that is, there has been a gain of that sum, on the supposition that the work could have been executed by a private Press at the very moderate rates charged by the Government Press.

The result is satisfactory.

CURATOR'S DEPÔT.

418. At the close of 1866-67 there were in store in the Depôt of the Curator of Government Books 86,700 volumes, valued at Rs. 1,39,126; and there were received during 1867-68, 7,024 copies of works, of the value of Rs. 9,179. Of these, 5,153 copies were sold for Rs. 8,189, leaving at the close of the year 88,571 works, valued at Rs. 1,40,116.

419. These details refer only to the miscellaneous books, maps, &c., &c., in store, and do not include the educational portion of the Depôt stock, which has been noticed elsewhere.

MUNICIPALITIES.

420. A statement showing the number of Municipalities in these Provinces, with their income and expenditure during the year, will be found amongst the Appendices of this Report.

421. Forty-six municipalities were in existence before the 31st March, 1867, and twelve were created during the year; four others have been formed since the passing of the "Municipal Improvements Act" (VI. of 1868).

Municipal Committees;

422. The constitutions of the Municipal Committees are being revised in accordance with the provisions of the new Act, and, wherever practicable, a system of popular election is being introduced.

Their Constitutions;

423. The gross annual income of the municipalties exceeded 17 lakhs of rupees (£170,000), while the expenditure amounted to nearly 13 lakhs.

And Income.

WARDS, INSTITUTION, BENARES.

424. The number of Wards in the Institute has increased from 18 to 23. One boy, Shah Lyakat Ali, of Shahabad, having attained his majority, has left during the year.

425. The general health of the wards has been remarkably good. They have been encouraged to practise cricket, riding, and other healthful amusements; their general conduct has been satisfactory, and the management of the Institution continues to be most creditable to the Superintendent, Baboo Kedar Nath Piladhi.

426. The Institution is becoming well appreciated by native families of rank in these Provinces, and applications are received for admission from other than wards of the Government. The bearing of the lads is manly and intelligent.

ALLAHABAD MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

427. The accommodation for the Museum and Library is at present very inadequate, and, pending the erection of a suitable building, which it is hoped will at no distant date be

provided, and towards the construction of which the Government of India have been asked for a grant of Rs. 50,000, no systematic efforts can with advantage be made to accumulate articles requiring careful preservation in the Museum.

428. The Library possesses already the nucleus of a very valuable collection of works of reference, and some useful additions have been made to it during the year, by purchase and donation.

429. The Hon'ble Edmond Drummond presided over the administration of the North-Western Provinces during the greater part of the year under review, resigning the office of Lieutenant-Governor on the 7th of March last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor,

R. SIMSON,

*Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.*

# APPENDICES.

# INDEX TO THE APPENDICES. [*N.-W. Provinces.*]

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

### I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.



### II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

## III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.



## IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

# I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

## A.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.*

| | Latitude. | Longitude. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North-Western Provinces. | Between 30° 7′ and 23° 51′ North. | Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ East. | The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaon, Himalayas, Oudh and the Nepalese Terai; on the south by the Saugor District of Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundelcund and Rewah; on the west by the river Tonse, until its junction with the Jumna, thence the Jumna till the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpore and Bhurtpore; and on the east and south east by the Sarun, Shahabad, Behar and Palamow Districts of Lower Bengal.<br>The Non-regulation portions under this Government are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, Jhansie to the south-west, and Ajmere, which is separated from the western boundary by several intervening Native States.<br>This last Division of the North-Western Provinces, from its isolated position, requires some distinct demarcation. It lies to the west, extending between latitude 22° 15′, and 27° 45′ north, longitude 71° 45′, and 77° 22′ east. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot States of Kishengurh and Jeypoor, on the north and west by Jodhpore, and on the south by the territory of Odeypoor. The Ajmere Division comprises Ajmere proper and Mairwarra. The Mairwarra tract belongs in unequal portions to the British Government, to Meywar or Odeypoor, and to Marwar or Jodhpore. The Meywar possessions consisting of three Pergunnahs, and the Marwar of two, were made over to the management of the British in 1822-23. The British portion now forms a component part of Ajmere proper. |

# MOST RECENT SURVEYS.

## Rampore Jagheer.

| Tract surveyed. | Position. Latitude. | Position. Longitude. | Date of Survey. | Area in square miles. | Cost per mile. | Boundaries of the Territory. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. | E. | | | Rs. As. P. | | |
| Rampore Jagheer. | 28° 25′ to 29° 10′ | 78° 51′ to 79° 28′ | November, 1864 to February, 1866. | 890 | 30 9 11 | N., Turai. S., Budaon. E., Bareilly. W., Moradabad. | The boundaries are all well defined being marked by masonry platforms at village tri-junctions along the line of boundary between Rampore and Bareilly and Rampore and Moradabad. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Character of Survey, | Topographical, on the scale of 2 miles=1 inch. Village boundaries were not surveyed; classification of soil was not attempted: Pergunnah divisions are shown. |
| Character of the surface. | The country is nearly a dead flat; the only inequalities to be found are along the course of the River Ramgunga, where, owing to numerous and frequent changes in the channel, the land is not all of the same elevation. The silting up in parts of the old beds of nullahs and former branches of the Ramgunga River and Kossilla Nuddee has led to the formation of numerous jheels or marshes of various lengths, but all alike narrow, except in the southern portions of Pergunnah Shahabad (south of the Ramgunga), where no such peculiarities occur The soil is rich. Irrigation is from wells and water-cuts, or "gools." There are no forest tracts. |
| Crops, ... | Wheat, gram, cotton, sugar-cane, and a little rice. |
| River and Streams, | The only river is the Ramgunga, which flows south-east through Pergunnah Shahabad and Putwai. In the dry season it is only 30 or 40 yards wide. and fordable for the greater part of the year. During the rainy season it is subject to high floods, and not unfrequently changes its channel. There is a bridge of boats at the point where the road crosses from Rampore to Shahabad. The only large stream is the Kosee, or Kossilla, which runs south from the Turai, past the town of Rampore, and is fordable throughout the year. |
| Communications. Roads, ... | 11 Miles of the road from Moradabad to Nynee Tal (bridged and partly metalled) and 19 miles of the Imperial road from Moradabad to Bareilly (bridged, but unmetalled) run through this jagheer. Besides these there are several minor roads for internal communication; the only one which is carried out of the district is that which leads from Rampore *viâ* Shahabad to Budaon. |
| Communications. Railway, ... | The proposed Indian Branch Railway traverses the district throughout Pergunnahs Shahabad south of the Ramgunga River. |

# A. 1.—AREA, CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED, AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1867-68.

| Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory. | Total Area in Square Miles. Cultivated. | Waste. Culturable. | Waste. Unculturable. | Total. | Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres. Remaining last year. | Sold or granted during the year. | Remaining at close of the year. | Communications, Mileage, of— Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals. | | Made roads, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. | | | Railroads. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5, | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | | 10. | | | 11. |
| | Square miles. | Square miles. | Square miles. | Square miles. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Miles. | | Miles. | | | Miles. |
| | | | | | | | | Navigable rivers. | Canals | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | |
| | | | | British | Possessi | ons. | | | | | | | |
| 2.—The Kumaon Himalayas, ... | 669 | 270 | 11,420 | 12,359 | 47,909 | ... | 97,909 | 26 | 66 | 387 | 360 | 1,032 | ... |
| 2.—Plains north of the Jumna and Ganges, | 26,665 | 7,523 | 9,784 | 43,972 | 438,792 | 12,062 | 426,730 | 2,069 | 775 | 2,965 | 4,171 | 3,926 | 511 |
| 3.—Tracts south of the Jumna and Ganges, | 10,200 | 3,998 | 5,145 | 19,343 | 488,510 | ... | 488,510 | 790 | 50 | 786 | 2,680 | 5,025 | 217 |
| 4.—Ajmere, | 252 | 211 | 659 | 1,122 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 36 | 298 | ... |
| Total, ... | 37,786 | 12,002 | 27,008 | 76,796 | 975,211 | 12,062 | 10,13,149 | 2,885 | 891 | 4,152 | 7,247 | 10,281 | 728 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Square miles.* |
| Lakhiraj, | ... | ... 6,894 |
| Total, | | ... 83,690 |

## A. 3.—CLIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1867.

| Places of Observation. | Rain-fall in inches. | | | | Average Temperature in the Shade. | | | | | | | | | Prevailing winds. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | May. | | | July. | | | December. | | | | | |
| | January to May. | June to September. | October to December. | Total. | Mean maxima. | Mean. | Mean minima. | Mean maxima. | Mean. | Mean minima. | Mean maxima. | Mean. | Mean minima. | January to May. | June to September. | October to December. |
| Roorkee, ... | 4·70 | 42·14 | ·6[illegible] | 47·46 | 102 | 86 | 71 | 92 | 84 | 77 | 71 | 57 | 44 | N. W. & calm. | S. E. & calm. | N. E., N. W., & S. E. |
| Meerut, ... | 4·51 | 37·66 | 1·10 | 43·27 | 102 | 89 | 78 | 93 | 87 | 81 | 71 | 59 | 44 | W. & N. W. | E. & W. | W. |
| Muttra, ... | 1·00 | 36·80 | ... | 37·80 | 88 | 85 | 79 | 87 | 85 | 82 | 65 | 61 | 56 | N. E., W., & variable. | Variable. | W. |
| Agra, ... | ·70 | 28·14 | 1·5[illegible] | 30·36 | 115 | 92 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | 73 | 63 | 51 | N. & W. | N. W. | S. W. & N. W. |
| Ajmere, ... | 1·51 | 23·95 | 1·6[illegible] | 27·08 | 95 | 85 | 76 | 89 | 83 | 78 | 63 | 57 | 48 | S. W. & S. E. | S. W. & W. | N & calm. |
| Goruckpore, | 6·50 | 49·8[illegible] | 3·0[illegible] | [illegible]9·30 | 92 | 85 | 80 | 85 | 83 | 81 | 65 | 63 | 55 | E. & W. | E. | E. & calm. |
| Morar, ... | 2·80 | 42·[illegible]0 | 7·3[illegible] | [illegible]2·90 | 100 | 92 | 82 | 88 | 86 | 81 | 69 | 63 | 54 | E., W., & N. W. | E., W., & variable. | W. |
| Allahabad, ... | 3·60 | 49·[illegible]9 | 1·9[illegible] | 54·99 | 101 | 92 | 83 | 88 | 85 | 82 | 71 | 64 | 57 | W., N. W., & E. | E., N., W., & variable. | W. & N. E. |
| Chunar, ... | 5·99 | 4[illegible]·13 | 1·[illegible] | 50·12 | 105 | 91 | 77 | 93 | 87 | 81 | 78 | 64 | 50 | W. | E. & W. | E. & W. |
| Benares, ... | 5.29 | 3[illegible]·40 | 1·7[illegible] | 48·39 | 110 | 89 | 75 | 103 | 85 | 77 | ... | ... | ... | W. | E. | W. & N. W. |
| Nagode, ... | 3·80 | [illegible]3·53 | 4·32 | 66·65 | 101 | 91 | 80 | 85 | 81 | 79 | 72 | 64 | 56 | N., N. E., & variable. | S. W. | Variable, N., & E. |
| General Mean, | 3·70 | 41·06 | 2·19 | 47·12 | 101 | 89 | 77 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 70 | 61 | 51 | | | |

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—1.

*Native States.*

| Name of State. | In subsidiary alliance or feudatory. | Tribute in men or money. | Population. | Supposed gross Revenue. | Military Force. | Transit duties, or not. | Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Kumaon.* | | | | Rs. | | | |
| Tehree, ... | Feudatory, | None, ... | About 200,000 | 80,000 | None, ... | None, ... | Chiefly grain. No mines are worked, though there are iron and copper ores. |
| *Ajmere.* | | | | | | | |
| Shahpoora, | Feudatory, | Rs. 10,000 | About 100,000 | 2,50,000 | About 1,000 Foot and 500 Horse; Total, 1,500 | Transit duties, ... | Purely agricultural. |
| *Rohilkhund.* | | | | | | | |
| Rampore, ... | Feudatory, | Neither, ... | 4,84,961 | 1,000,000 | 2,384 ... | None, ... | Superior descriptions of rice and sugar, fire-arms, and a description of cloth called "khais." |

# B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the North-Western Provinces.*

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROHILKHUND. | Bareilly (Rampore State). | Nawab Mahomed Kulb Ally Khan Bahadoor, descendant of Nawab Ally Khan Bahadoor, deceased, Nawab of Rampore. | Jagheerdar with criminal and civil powers within his own territories. | Hunfeea; Pathan; Islam. | 34 | Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindee. Privately educated. | In the management of his territory. | Has a Sunnud of adoption. | Family follows primogeniture. | Has two sons. | The Rampore Jagheer has an area of about 890 sq. miles, a population of 485,000 souls, and a gross revenue of about Rs. 10,00,000. The Nawab keeps up a Military force of about 1,700 men. |
| | | Maharajah Ishree Pershad Narain | Rajah of Benares. | Brahmin; Veda. | 49 | By private tuition. | In the management of his estate. | Yes. | Family follows primogeniture. | Has by adoption. | The zemindaree of the whole Province of Benares, |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENARES. | Benares. | Singh Bahadoor, Rajah of Benares; Goutum Bans. | | | | | | | | | comprising the Districts of Benares, Mirzapore, Ghazeepore, and Jounpore, was bestowed on |

Rajah Mohes Narain Singh (grandson of Bulwunt Singh), on the rebellion of Cheyt Singh in 1771, for a stipulated payment of 40 lakhs of rupees. In 1794 it was decided to introduce the Bengal Regulations into the Province of Benares, and an agreement was accordingly made with the Rajah, under which the present Rajah now holds.

In the letter from the Government of India, No. 2006, dated the 24th April, 1861, the Governor-General in Council, in granting the right of adoption to the Maharajah, declares that, although the Maharajah of Benares does not exactly come within the definition of the Chiefs to whom the right of adoption has been conceded, yet that the very exceptional powers which have been given to him, and which he actively exercises within his own possessions, and the high dignity of his House, bring his case within the spirit in which that concession was made to others,—*viz.*, to those Chiefs who administer their own territories.

The Rajah is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

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| KUMAON. | Gurhwal. | Bhawanee Shah Tehree, Gurhwal. | Rajah. | Rajpoot; Hindoo; Sooraj Bunsee. | 46 | Privately. | Governing his State. | Yes. | Yes. | Two. | |
| AJMERE. | Ajmere. | Rajah Luchman Singh, of Shahpoora, of the family of the Rana of Oodeypore. | Annual income is about Rs 2,25,000, derived from the estate, which is hereditary. | Susodia Rajpoot, of the Ranawat Khamp; Hindoo. | 24 | Privately educated. Knows Hindee. | In the management of his estate. | Has a Sunnud of the kind. | Family follows primogeniture. | None. | The present incumbent, the Rajah Dheeraj, of Shahpoora, is the only Chief of Ajmere who governs his own territories. He is descended from Sooraj Mull, |

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AJMEER.—(*Concld.*) | Ajmere.—(*Concld.*) | | | | | | | | | | younger son of the Rajah of Oodeypore. The title of Dheeraj was conferred by the British Government. Sooruj Mull received as his portion the Pergunnah of Khyrar, in Meywar. and his son also obtained from the Emperor Shah Jehan, of Delhi, a grant (in reward for his gallant services), out of the Khalsa Crown lands of Ajmere, of the Pergunnah of Phoolia, and founded the present town of Shahpoora. The Rajah holds Khyrar under the Sovereign of Oodeypore, and Shahpoora under the British Government. In 1847 he received a Sunnud from Government, fixing the amount of his tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum. His estate is ancestral. |
| ...rut. | ...gurh. | Rajah Teekum Singh Bahadoor, C. S. I., son of Rajah Bhugwunt Singh Bahadoor, and grandson of Rajah Phop Singh Bahadoor. | Zemindar. His annual income amounts to Rupees 72,926, as detailed below:— 40,30[illegible] 18,968 13,659 — 72,926 | Hindoo; Jât; Boisnee. | 68 | Received a private education. Knows Persian and Nagree. | In the management of his estates, and the duties of Honorary Magistrate. | No Sunnud. | Yes. | Has a son named Koour Kissen Pershad Singh, and 2 grandsons. | The first man of any note in this family was Nundram, who rose into power in the time of Aurungzebe, from whom he received the title of Foujdar. He died about A. D. 1695, leaving four sons, |

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| Mee | Ally | | Zemindaree Estates, Rs. Malikanah, ... " Maafee Estates, ... " Total Rs., He inherited these estates. | | | | | | | | from the eldest of whom the Moorsaun family are descended, the present Rajah being his great-great-grandson. Teekum Singh has received the Star of India, 3rd Class. |
| Agra. | Furruckabad. | Rajah Oodeyt Narain Singh, landed proprietor in the Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Etawah, and Mynpoory Districts. | Estates are managed under the Court of Wards. | Thakoor; Bhugela; Hindoo. | 12 | Studying at the Benares College. | At school, and at present residing in the Wards Institution at Benares. | No. | Yes. | No. | Residence at Tirwah in the Furruckabad District. Estates yield an annual income of Rs 2,15,368 in 139 villages. The Government demand on the same is Rs 1,40,636. Nineteen new villages have just been purchased for the minor Rajah, assessed at Rs. 21,144, which will yield an estimated net profit of Rs. 17,000 in addition to the above. |
| | Etah. | Rajah Dil sookh Rai. | Estimated yearly income, Rs. 20,000. Derived | Kyath; Hindoo. | 66 | Private tuition. | As Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate. | No. | ... | Has one son, Kooer Singh. | The property has all been acquired by Rajah Dil sookh Rai, who previous to the |

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State, to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
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| | Etah.—(*Concld.*) | | from zemindaree, Rs. 17,000, and from an Indigo Factory, Rs. 3,000. | | | | | | | | Mutiny had purchased land, paying about Rs. 3,000 to Government. During the Mutinies of 1857 he did good service to Go- |
| | | vernment, in acknowledgment of which confiscated villages, assessed at Rs. 15,000 revenue, were bestowed upon him, and he also received the title of Rajah Bahadoor and a khillut of Rs. 5,000 in value. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Rajah Pirthee Singh Bahadoor Talookdar of Awa, in the Muttra District. | Has a large estate in the Muttra, Allygurh, and other districts, paying about Rs. 35,000 | Rajpoot; Jadon; Hindoo | 30 | Knows Hindee and Persian, and is studying English. | In the management of his estates. | No. | Family follows primogeniture. | Has no heir. | Estate founded by Thakoor Bukht Singh, great-grandfather of Rajah Pirthee Singh. Bukht Singh, 100 years ago, acquired a Talooka of 60 or |

(*Continued.*)

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muttra. | | to Government, and has an income from his zemindaree, and profits from trade in indigo, of Rupees 1,25,000 annually. | | | | | | | | 70 villages from the ruling power. The Thakoor sided with Lord Lake, who permitted him to retain the fort of Awa and its defences. Pitumber Singh, his grandson, received the title of Rajah from Lord Auckland in 1839. Rajah Pirthee Singh showed conspicuous loyalty in the Mutinies, and received khilluts and a zemindaree in reward. Estates paying about Rs. 70,000 are ancestral; the remainder are acquired. |
| Agra. | Rajah Bulwan Singh, late Rajah of Benares, of the family of Maharajah Bulwunt Singh and Chet Singh, of Benares. | Under the orders of Government resides at Agra, and receives an allowance of Rs. 2,000 a month. | Brahmin; Gowtum; Hindoo. | 68 | Privately educated. Knows Hindee & Persian. | No employment. | Has no Sunnud. | Family follows primogeniture. | None. | Rajah Bulwan Singh is the son of the famous Rajah Chet Singh, of Benares. He has lived many years at Agra on a pension. |

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Continued.) | Agra.—(Concluded.) | Rajah Mahendur Singh, of Bhadawur. | Has 27 villages bearing jumma of Rupees 39,930-15 in maâfee. Receives Rs 24,000 annually from Government. Has also 2 villages as jagheer in the Zillah of Mynpoory. | Thakoor; Bhudowria; Hindoo. | 32 | Privately educated. | In the management of his family estates. | The Rajah was adopted himself, and so was his grand-father; the practice of adoption therefore prevails. | Family follows primogeniture. | None. | The Rajah of Bhudawur is the head of the Bhudowrias, a branch of the Chowhan family of the Rajpoots. They derive their distinctive name from Bhudawur near Atyr, south of the Chumbul River in the Gwalior territory. This place once formed the centre of their domains, which included the Pergunnah of Pinahut, in the Agra District. The Rajah's family appears in the latter days of the Moghul Empire to have attained a high position, and even in the time of Shah Jehan they are mentioned as Munsubdars of 1,000; but Sir H. Elliot advances good reasons for the belief that before that they were held in no great consideration. The present Rajah possesses an ancestral jagheer of thirty villages in Pergunnah Bah Pinahut. |

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| AGRA.— | Rajah Sir Dinker Rao, K.C.S.I. | The Rajah has a jagheer of Rs. 12,000 in the Gwalior State, a similar jagheer in conjunction with his brother in the Dholepore State, and maafee villages in the Agra and Benares Districts, which yield a profit of about Rs. 5,000, bestowed on him by the British Government for loyal services during the Mutiny. | Deccanee; Brahmin | 45 | Privately educated. | In the management of his family affairs. | Dinkur Rao is a titular, not a territorial Rajah. Has no Sunnud. | Family follows primogeniture. | Has one son. | Dinkur Rao is the well-known ex-Minister of Gwalior, which he ruled for several years with signal success. His estates are all acquired. |
| Etawah. | Rajah Lokendar Singh, Rajah Pertapner. | Annual income from zemindaree, Rs. 19,513. Pays Govt. jumma (hereditary property) Rs. 44,000. | Chuttree; Chohan; Hindoo. | 38 | Private tuition; knows Hindee. | In managing his estates. | Has no Sunnud. | Primogeniture not followed in the family. | Has a son—heir. | The origin of this family is traceable to Rajah Oram Rao, of Neemrana, about 40 miles west of Ulwur. Rajah Somershah, son of Omur Rao, was the ruler of Etawah. The old fort on the bank of the Jumna was built by him. On the death of Rajah Somershah the greater portion of the estate was lost through family feuds; the remnant is held by the present Rajah. The Koours of Dhukpoora, Soonoo, Poora, Salaqta, &c., belong to the same family. Their estates form an integral part of the Raj. |

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W.P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State, to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Concluded.) | Etawah.—(Concluded.) | Rajah Juswunt Rao, C.S.I. | Annual income, Rs. 40,000, derived from rent-free grants, zemindaree, trade, and an estate held by Thukranee Adhar Koour. | Brahmin: Kanoujia; Hindoo. | 54 | Private education. | Managing his estates, and performing the duties of Honorary Magistrate. | Has no Sunnud. | Primogeniture is followed in the family. | Has a son, Lall Bulwunt Singh. | Rajah Juswunt Rao, C.S.I., belongs to the family of Beerbul, Wuzeer of Akbar. Akbar granted Rao Man Singh a jagheer of one lakh in the Etawah District, with the title of Rao. The jagheer continued in the family for two generations, when it was confiscated on account of family feuds. Eight generations later, Rao Khurag Rao was appointed Nazim of Etawah by Nawab Sufdur Jung Munsoor Ally Khan Bahadoor. In 1803, Lord Lake granted Rao Eshree Singh, the grandfather of Rajah Juswunt Rao, a life jagheer for service rendered in the wars with Holkar. As a reward for his conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny, Rajah Juswunt Rao obtained the title of "Rajah Bahadoor," with a jagheer, and he has also received the Order of the Star of India, 3rd Class. |

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| Agra.— | Rajah Mahendur Singh. Minor Rajah of Bhurrey. | Annual income, Rs. 34,661-1-2 from zemindaree. | Chuttree; Sengur; Hindoo. | 16 | Studies at the Benares College. | Residing in the Wards Institution at Benares. | Has no Sunnud. | Primogeniture is followed in the family. | The Rajah is unmarried. | It is traditionally reported that Rajah Kesho Deo, the progenitor of this family, came from Sunguldeep, and that Rajah Jeychund, of Kunouj, gave him his daughter (Deokulla) in marriage, with a rich dowry, consisting of the Pergunnahs of Phuppoond, Ooreya, Khanpoor, &c. Ranee Deokulla founded Mouzah Deokullee, still extant in the Pergunnah of Dullelnugger. |
| Mynpoory. | Rajah Bhowanee Singh, Talookdar; head of the family who formerly held the Mynpoory Raj, Sumbut 596. Has received the decoration of the Star of India, 3rd Class. | Titular Rajah of Mynpoory. Acknowledged income, Rs. 45,146, a gift from the British Government, for loyal services in 1857; zemindaree and talookdaree. | Recognised head of the Chowhan class in the Mynpoory District; Hindoo. | 51 | Private tuition; knows Nagree and Shurafee. | In the management of his estates. | Has no Sunnud. | Primogeniture. | Has a son, Lall Ram Pertab Singh. | The pedigree furnished by the Rajah himself is in 93 descents, and begins with Rajah Jug Dutt, who, according to tradition, lived 100 years. Purtab Rudraji, the seventy-sixth of the line, settled at Mynpoory, Sumbut 1420. On the death of Gunga Singh in Sumbut, 1904, the succession was disputed. Nirput Singh was declared heir, and after him Tej Singh. On the suppression of the Mutiny the Raj was conferred on the present holder for loyal service. |

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jhansie. | Rajah Kesho Rao, of Goorserai, of the Jaloun family of Deccanee Pundits. | The Rajah's annual income is about Rs. 78,000, derived from his Oobaree estate | Deccanee; Pundit. | About 80 years. | Educated at Goorserai; knows Sanskrit and Mahrattee. | Manages his estate, and is an Honorary Magistrate. | No. | No. | Has five sons, the eldest of whom is debarred from succession for rebellion. | In Sumbut, 1782, Nursing Pundit, great-grandfather of Kesho Rao, came over from Poona with the Peshwa's forces, and in recognition of his services the Peshwa gave him the Jaloun estate, to which Goorserai formerly belonged. Nursing had two sons. In 1832, Sumbut, the estate was divided, and Dinkur Rao, father of Kesho Rao, came to Goorserai. He was succeeded by his two sons, and on the death of his elder brother, Kesho Rao became the owner of the whole estate. The elder branch of the family remained in Jaloun, and their jagheer lapsed to Government in the absence of a male heir. Kesho Rao remained loyal during the Mutiny, but his elder son joined the rebels, and has in consequence been debarred from succession. Kesho Rao holds a fine estate on an Oobaree tenure, paying a light quit-rent, and has received the title of Rajah Bahadoor from Government. |

Jaloun.

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| Man Singh, Jagheerdar of Rampoora; Sooruj Bansee, or Kuchwaha Thakoor. | Rajah. Annual income, Rs. 20,000, in maâfee. | Kuchwaha Thakoor. | 56 | Can read and write Hindee; privately educated. | In the management of his estates, and exercising the powers of an Honorary Magistrate. | He is permitted to adopt an heir, on condition of paying a nuzzurana of one-half of his annual income. | Primogeniture. | None. | The Rampoor Family is supposed to have migrated to this part of India about A. D. 944. It claims to be a branch of the old House of Oodeypore. In the reign of Aurungzebe, A. D. 1690, Jes- |

wunt Singh accompanied the troops of that Sovereign to the Deccan. The succeeding Emperor, Shah Alum, gave Jeswunt Singh a grant confirming to the family the estates of Kuksees, Sersae, Booduckta (now Rampoor), yielding a yearly rental of two lakhs. In 1628, at the end of the reign of Shah Jehan, the first Peshwa invaded this part of the country. The new Government confirmed the above grant. Later, the Gwalior Army under Bulwunt Rao Soobah seized the estate, leaving only the present villages, yielding yearly Rs. 30,000. These were confirmed to the family by the British Government.

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| LochunSingh, Jagheerdar of Gopalpoora; Sooruj Bunsee, or Kuchwaha Thakoor. | Rao. Rs. 20,000, in mâafee. | Kuchwaha Thakoor. | 40 | Can read and write Hindee; was educated privately. | In the management of his estate. | No Sunnud. | Primogeniture. | One son. | This family, like that of Rampoora, is of the Kuchwaha clan, and a junior branch. On leaving the Deccan, they appear to |

have settled at Lahar, west of the Pahooj, now in Scindia's territory. In 1706, Shah Alum, Emperor of Delhi, conferred on the family a grant of several villages in the Pergunnah of Judoorkhee (now Gwalior territory), yielding a yearly rental of Rs. 40,000; also the title of Rao. The nuzzurana amounted to Rs. 21,000 yearly.

In A. D. 1745 the Gwalior Government seized the estate, and in A. D. 1775 gave the family a grant of 32 villages, paying a nuzzurana of Rs. 21,000. These villages were, however, resumed, and another grant given for only 12 villages, free in perpetuity, which are still in possession of the present Jagheerdar.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jhansie.—(Concld.) | Jaloun.—(Concld.) | Roop Shah, Jagheerdar of Jugmunpore. Rikh Bunsee, or Senghur. | Rajah. Rs. 32,433. Estate under Court of Wards. | Senghur Thakoor. | 15 | At the Benares College. | Residing at the Wards Institution, Benares. | No Sunnud. | Primogeniture. | None. | The present estate is said to have been conferred in dower by a Rajah of Kunouj in A. D. 1099, on the marriage of his daughter with a Chief of this family. The estate was confirmed to the family by Rughonath Rao, Peshwa, to whom a yearly nuzzurana of Rs. 7,470 was paid. In 1846 A. D., the nuzzurana was reduced by the British Government to Rs. 2,500. |
| | | Kirpal Singh of Sarawan; Rikh Bunsee. A branch of the Juggumanpore Family. A minor. | Dewan zemindaree. | Senghur Thakoor. | 15 | Is being taught Oordoo and Hindee. | Under education by a private tutor. | No Sunnud. | Primogeniture. | None. | |

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| Ajmere. | Ajmere. | Rajah Mungul Singh, of Bhinae, of the Jodhpore Family. | Annual income is Rs. 52,000, derived from his talookdaree estate, which is hereditary. | Ratour; Rajpoot of the Khamp of Joudha; Hindoo. | 20 | Privately educated; knows Hindee. | In the administration of his estate. | None. | Family follows primogeniture. | None. | Oogursein, son of Chundersein, Rajah of Jodhpore, and a contemporary of the Emperor Akbar, obtained in the early part of the 17th century a grant of Bhinae and |

seven other pergunnahs, and with them the title of Rajah. The family were dispossessed of all their estates except Bhinae. Up to the year Sumbut, 1810, no service was performed by, and none required from, the Rajah; but in Sumbut, 1811, a fixed jumma was settled on the estate. The title of Rajah has been recognized since the commencement of British rule. The Family of Bhinae is next in antiquity to Mussooda; its residence may be taken at 244 years. The estate is ancestral.

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| | | Rajah Kullyan Singh, of Pesangun, of the Jodhpore Family. | Annual income is about Rs. 30,000, and is derived chiefly from the revenue of his zemindaree estate, which is hereditary. | Ratour; Rajpoot of the Khamp of Joudha; Hindoo. | 30 | Privately educated: knows Hindee. | In the management of his estate, and as an Honorary Magistrate. | Has no Sunnud. | Family follows primogeniture. | Has a son, who is being educated in the Ajmere College. | The founding of Pesangun by the ancestors of the present Rajah is mentioned in Todd's *Annals of Rajisthan*. From the enquiries instituted by the late Hon'ble Mr. Cavendish, former Superintendent of Ajmere, it appears that |

the title of "Seh Neem Hazaree" and a jagheer were conferred on the ancestors of the present Rajah by the Emperor Aurungzebe. The title of Rajah has always been recognized. The family is descended from Oodey Singh, of Marwar. The estate is ancestral.

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Moradabad. | Rajah Misr Kalka Pershad, grandson of the late Rajah Misr Byjnath, banker, of Bareilly. | Income about Rs. 55,000 annually, obtained by right of succession. | Kunoujia Brahmin. | 25 | By private tutor in Persian and Hindee. | In superintending his estate. | None. | Jagheer has been entailed. | Has no male heir. | The title of Rajah and a jagheer of Government jumma of Rs. 15,000 were granted to the present possessor's grand-father, the late Rajah Misr Byjnath, for loyal services rendered to the State during the Mutiny of 1857. |
| KHUND. | | Rajah Pertab Singh Bahadoor, of Tajpore. | Income derived mainly from his landed estates. They | Thugga; Hindoo. | 40 | Private education. | Resides upon his estates, and is occupied with their management. | No Sunnud. | Family follows primogeniture. | Has three sons. | The family was founded in this district upwards of a century ago by one Bulram Singh, great- |

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| Rohil | Bijnour. | | pay to Government a revenue of Rs. 77,000 per annum. His income may be taken as Rupees 1,50,000. He received his title in 1858, for good and loyal services rendered in the disturbances of 1857. | | | | He is also an Honorary Magistrate. | | | | great-grandfather of the present Rajah. Bulram Singh had acquired the estate of Azimpore, in Pergunnah Bashta, and settled upon it. He and his son, Ramkishen, added to the property, and the latter bought the estate of Tajpore, where he settled. His son, Kidha Singh, further enlarged the family estates, and having rendered valuable services to the British Government on the first occupation of the province, received the estate of Gopalpore in jagheer, in recognition of his services. |

The next incumbent, Jeeraj Singh, died young, and was succeeded by his son, the present Rajah.

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Shahjehanpore. | Rajah Juggunath Singh, adopted son of Rajah Raghonauth Singh, of Powayn. | Annual income, Rs. 33,234, being the profits of zemindaree estates and malikanah allowances. | Hindoo; Rajpoot; Gour. | 54 years and 9 months. | Was privately educated; can read and write Hindee and Persian. | In the management of his estates, and as an Honorary Magistrate. | None. | ... | None. | The estates and the title were originally bestowed on Rajah Oodey Singh by the King of Delhi and the Mussulman Governor of Oudh. |
| (Concluded.) | bad. | Rajah Sheoraj Singh, of Kasheepore, C.S.I. | At present lives upon the income of his rent-free and zemindaree estates, estimated at Rs. 75,000 per annum. | Chuttree; Lunar race; Hindoo. | 45 | Is a good Nagree scholar, and understands Persian, in which language his daily transactions are carried on. | In the management of his private estates, and as an Honorary Magistrate. | Has no Sunnud. | The custom of primogeniture obtains in his family. | Has a male heir. | Rajah Sheoraj Singh is a descendant of the family which reigned in Kumaon until it was occupied by the Goorkhas. He has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India, and has received the Order of the Star of India, 3rd Class. |

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| Morada | Rajah Goor Sahoy, of Moradabad, lineal descendant of Jyram Dass and Jeesook Rai, of Hurrianna, Zillah Hansee, whence his ancestors migrated to Moradabad about 300 years ago. | Lives upon the income of his rent-free and zemindaree estates, estimated at Rupees 30,000 per annum. | Jât; Hindoo. | 63 | Privately educated; knows Persian. | In the management of his estates. | None. | The custom of primogeniture obtains in the family. | Has two sons. | The title of Rajah was conferred upon Goor Sahoy by the British Government in recognition of his loyal services during 1857. Of the property possessed by him, part is hereditary, part acquired by him by purchase, and the rest granted to him by Government. He is the acknowledged head of the Jât community in Moradabad, and possesses great influence with them. |
| | Rajah Sheoraj Singh, known as the descendant of the family of Rajah Nunn Rae, the seat of whose Government in the Province of Kuttair was Majolah. | The Rajah is a minor. He lives upon the income of his estate, which is unknown. | Thakoor; Rajpoot; Solar race. | 16 | Under private tuition; is learning Persian and English. | Is employed in studying, and the management of his estate. | None. | Family follows primogeniture. | The Rajah is unmarried. | The father of the present Rajah was Rajah Heera Singh. The family is said to have resided at Mouzah Majolah for nearly 400 years. |

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families, in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAD. | bad. | Lall Ram Pertab Singh, Rajah of Mandah, Pergunnah Khyragurh. | Net income from ancestral zemindaree, Rs. 82,213. Income from ancestral rent-free villages in perpetuity Rs. 21,563. Total annual income, Rs. 1,03,776. Managed by the Court of Wards. | Guhurwah; Chuttree; Sooraj Bunsee; Hindoo. | 9 | Being educated in the Benares College. | Residing at the Wards Institution, Benares. | None. | Family follows primogeniture. | ... | The family claims descent from Rajah Jye Chund, of Kunouj. In A.D. 1193, when Shah Abood deen Gowree came to India, Jye Chund was killed by him. His descendants were scattered to Benares and other places, and many of them became Mahomedans. One, Bhojraj Deo, the 13th in descent from Jye Chund, is said to have settled in Mandah, which was then a dense jungle and governed by Bhurs. He expelled them and founded the Mandah Raj. Lall Ram Pertab Singh, the present Rajah, is the 22nd in descent from Bhojraj Deo. His estates are ancestral, and are at present under the management of the Court of Wards. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allaha | Rajah Tejbul Singh, Talookdar of Dyah, Pergunnah Khyragurh. | Net income Rs 26,167, derived from ancestral zemindaree. | Guhurwah; Chuttree; Sooraj Bunsee; Hindoo. | 32 | Private tuition; knows Hindee. | In the management of his estates. | Has no Sunnud, but the custom of adoption obtains in the family. | Family follows primogeniture. | None. | This is a branch of the Mandah State. Tejbul Singh obtained the title of Rajah Bahadoor for loyalty during the Mutiny. On Rajah Murdan Shah succeeding to the Mandah Raj, he conferred the Talooka of Dyah on his son, Chutturpal Singh, by whose nephew, Lall Dhowkul Singh, the present Rajah was adopted. |
| | Rajah Bunsput Singh, of Barrah. | Net annual income from ancestral zemindaree, Rs. 33,439. | Bhugel; Chuttree; Hindoo. | 33 | Private tuition; knows Hindee. | In the management of his estate. | None. | Family follows primogeniture. | Has three sons. | Is descended from Maharajah Bhyagra-deo-jee, of Goojrat. The Rewah Rajah and Barrah Rajah are from the same family. The estates are ancestral. |
| Jounpore. | Rajah Luchmee Narain Doobey; belongs to the family of Rajah Sheolall Doobey. | Annual income is Rs. 85,000, obtained by right of inheritance from zemindaree. | Brahmin; Hindoo. | 17 years and 4 months. | Is being educated at the Benares College. | Residing in the Wards Institution at Benares. | None. | No. | None. | The first person of this family, Sheolall Doobey, obtained the title of Rajah and received Talooka Badlapoor for killing a rebel, Sultunat Singh, in A. D. 1793. The Rajah is a minor under the Court of Wards, and will attain his majority in February, 1869. |

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALLAHABAD.—(*Concluded.*) | Jounpore.—(*Concld.*) | Rajah Maheshnarain Singh; belongs to the family of Teelukdaree Rajah Hurkour Singh. | Annual income is Rs. 22,156, partly ancestral zemindaree, and partly income of jagheer obtained for rendering good services during the Mutiny. | Chuttree; Rugbunsee. | 55 | Private tuition. | In the management of his estate. | None. | No. | Has no son. | Rajah Hurkour Singh acquired possession of the Pergunnahs Gurwara, Ghissoah, Moongra, Chanda, Raree, and Khurreeatdost, and realized rents from the zemindars. He was the Teelukdaree Rajah. Rajah Maheshnarain rendered good services during the Mutiny, and in recognition received a zemindaree. |
| | | Yameen-ood-dowla Wuzeer-ood-Moolk, Na- | Lives on an allowance of Rs. 60,000 per | Affghan; Mahomedan. | 37 | Private tuition. | No employment. | Yes. | Primogeniture is not followed. | Has nine sons. | The territories of Tonk were granted to the ex-Nawab's grand- |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benares. | Benares. | wab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor Sowlut Jung, ex-Nawab of Tonk, in Rajpootana: of the family of Ameer-ood-dowla Mahomed Ameer Khan Bahadoor Shumshere Jung | annum, from the income of the Tonk possessions. | | | | | | | | father, Nawab Ameer-ood-dowla Mahomed Ameer Khan Bahadoor, by Maharajah Holkar, and were by treaty guaranteed to him by the British Government. Mahomed Ally Khan succeeded his father, and was deposed on the 18th December, |
| | | 1867, his eldest son being appointed in his stead. He has been ordered by Government to reside at Benares. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Run Indur Bikram Shah, a Prince of Nepal, son of Raj Indur Bikram Shah, of Nepal. | Residing at Benares on his private means. | Chuttree; Sooruj Bunsee; Soddia Hindoo. | 36 | Knows Devanagree. | No employment. | No. | No. | No issue. Has brothers and nephews. | The Prince came to Benares 22 years ago, when he was 14 years of age. His eldest brother is Rajah of Nepal, and his second brother is also in that country. His |
| | | younger brother, Beerindur Bikram Shah, resides in Benares. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Rajah Sham Sikhar Ooreir Bahadoor | Enjoys a political pension of | Chuttree; Sewa Charee; Hindoo. | 35 | Private tuition; knows a little of | No employment. | No. | Yes. | None. | The eldest brother, Lingraj, is allowed a pension |

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | door, Reasut Coorg Asthan, of the family of Maharajah Ooreir Raj Indur, Ooreir Bahadoor. | Rs 200 a month, & has property in Benares yielding about Rs. 2,000 a year. | | | English and Persian. | | | | | of Rs. 500 a month for life, and his three younger brothers Rs. 200 each. His mother, Maharanee Nunjum Majee Sahiba, receives Rs. 600, and the other |
| | | Ranees Rs. 50 each per mensem from Government. Except four bungalows which he purchased, and which are exclusively his property, neither he nor his brothers have any landed property in Benares, where he resides by order of the Government. | | | | | | | | | |
| (Continued.) | (Concluded.) | Nawab Iftikhar-uz-zamanee Begum, alias Kureemut-oon-nissa Begum Shahzadee, of the family of the | Enjoys a political pension. | Shahzada Taimoree Googanee; Soonut Jumat. | 38 | Private tuition. | In the management of her household affairs. | No. | Yes. | No. | Is descended from Mirza Jehandar Shah, eldest son of Shah Alum, who came to reside at Benares in May, 1787. She is represented in the person of her hus- |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENARES.— | Benares.— | ex-Princes of Delhi, and descendant of the Emperor Shah Alum. | | | | | | | | | band, Mirza Fyaz-ood-deen Bahadoor. Has the privilege of corresponding direct with the Viceroy and Governor-General, and with the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor. |
| | | Rajah Sir Deonarain Singh Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., family of Goutum Buns, but now called by the name of Asan Singh. | Has been granted one-fourth of the income of Syudpore Bitree, in lieu of jagheer, and has also private estates, personal and hereditary, yielding about Rs. 10,000 or 12,000 a year. His total income amounts to between Rs. 70,000 and 80,000 a year. | Hindoo; Bhoomhar Brahmin. | 51 | Privately educated. | In the management of his estates. | No. | Family follows primogeniture. | Koomar Sumbhoo Narain Singh. | Rajah Sir Deonarain Singh claims descent from Nur Singh Deo, but the family records go back only to Murdan Sahi, who about A. D 1704 was sole talookdar of Anundpore or Derikho. His grandson, Asun Singh, was Chief Minister to Rajah Bulwunt Singh, and afterwards for a few years to Rajah Chet Singh. Rajah Bulwunt Singh conferred upon him the Syudpore Bhitree estates. In the disputes with Chet Singh he rendered great services to the British Government. Baboo Asun Singh was succeeded by Baboo Shiva Narain in 1801, and the latter by his son, Hur Narain, in 1830. Sir Deonarain succeeded in 1846. The title of Rao Bahadoor was conferred upon him in 1852. In recognition of his services during the Mutiny of 1857, Her Majesty's Government conferred upon him the title of Rajah Bahadoor and a khillut of Rs. 10,000, with a perpetual grant to heirs male of Rs 25,000 out of the Syudpore Bhitree income. In further appreciation of his services, he received the Order of the Star of India, 2nd Class, in 1866. |

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ghazeepore. | Thakoor Pershad Narain Deo, Rajah of Huldee, of the family of Maharajah Chunderjeet Deo Bahadoor. | Income, Rs. 2,000 per annum, derived from zemindaree. | Rajpoot of the class of Hyhobuns; Hindoo. | 9 | Is being privately educated by an English tutor. | Is studying at home. | Has no Sunnud. | Family follows primogeniture. | Has no heirs. | |
| (Continued.) | gurh. | Mahomed Salamut Khan, Rajah of Azimgurh. | The family is at present in reduced circumstances. The Rajah receives an allowance of Rs.887-8-0 per annum, | Mussulman. | 39 | Well educated. Has served as a Thannahdar in the Goruckpore, and as a Tehseeldar in the Azimgurh, District. | Has at present no employment. | No. | Yes. | Has no son. | The Rajah is descended from a family of Goutum Rajpoots. At the time of Jehangeer Shah, his ancestor Abhiman Singh, turned Mahomedan, and obtained a grant of a zemindaree of 22 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benares.— | Azim | | under treaty engagements, and has about Rs. 500 a year from small shares in a few villages. | | | | | | | | pergunnahs, forming the greater part of the District of Azimgurh. In 1772 the family was ejected from its possessions by the Nawab of Oudh. Shortly before the cession to the East India Company, Mahomed Nadir Khan, the representative of the family, obtained the assignment of some villages in Nankar from the Chukladar, and at the time of the establishment of the British Government he obtained a grant of these villages, and a pension of Rs. 150, subsequently increased to Rs. 300 a month. At the death of Mahomed Nadir Khan in 1826 the pension was discontinued, but his successor, Mahomed Mobaruk Khan, remained in possession of the Nankar villages till they were resumed at the settlement in 1836. On the resumption of the villages, a pension of Rs. 887-8-0 per annum was granted to Mahomed Mobaruk Khan, and, by the orders of Government, this pension was in 1858, on the death of that Chief, continued to Mahomed Salamut Khan for his life. |
| | Goruckpore. | Rooder Pertab Singh, Rajah of Anowla. | The Rajah's income is about Rs. 6,000 per annum, derived from landed property, which he manages well. | Sirneyt Rajpoot; Hindoo. | About 60 years. | Privately educated; knows Hindee. | In the management of his estates. | No. | Follows primogeniture. | Has a son. | Anowla was a portion of the Sutassee Raj confiscated to Government. Before Rajah Bhugwunt Singh died, he divided his Raj between his three sons, and apportioned Anowla and Bhowapar to Jugdheer Singh, from whom the present Rajah is descended. |

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N.-W. P.*—(Contd.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...res.—(*Continued.*) | ...pore.—(*Concluded.*) | Kishen Pertab Bahadoor, Sahee Rajah of Tumkoohee. | The net annual income of the Rajah is about Rs. 50,000 derived from zemindaree, which he obtained by inheritance. | Bhumar Rajpoot; Hindoo. | 22 | Privately educated; knows Hindee and Persian. | In managing his estates. | No. | No. | Has. | The Rajah is descended from Futteh Singh, Rajah of Hooshyarpore in Sarun who killed his brother and fled to Tumkohee; formerly included in the territory of the Nawab of Oudh. The present Rajah is the sixth in descent. |
| | | Sirdar Soorut Singh Bahadoor, C.S.I., of the Majeeteea Family, Punjab. | Net annual income of Rs. 11,000 from his estates, with a | Sikh. | 42 | Privately educated; knows Goormookhee, Hindee, and Persian. | In the management of his estates. | No. | Family does not follow primogeniture. | None. | Originally a resident of the Punjab was by order of Government deported to Benares |

BENA

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goruck | | money pension of Rs. 400 a month. | | | | | | | | where he was residing when the Mutiny broke out in 1857. For his gallant and loyal conduct in 1857 he was rewarded by the grant of an estate of Rs. 11,000, and has received the Order of the Star of India, 2nd Class. |
| Bustee. | Rajah Mahindur Singh, C.S.I., Rajah of Bansee; family of Soorujbunsof Ajoodhia. Received the decoration of the Star of India, 3rd Class. | Annual income of Rupees 1,22,796. | Chuttree; Sirneyt Hindoo. | 43 | Privately educated; knows Hindee. | In the management of his estates, and as an Honorary Magistrate. | Has no Sunnud save that of Nankur from Government. | Family follows primogeniture. | Has a son. | Duleep Singh, one of his ancestors, with a considerable force, and with the assistance of the Pithowra Rajah, came to Goruckpore when it was occupied by the Doom Kuttar Chuttrees, who had a fort at Doomingurh, near the Goruckpore City, and having defeated them took possession of the district. Duleep Singh had three sons; the first son was the ruler of Pergunnah Oonowla, the second of Suttassee, and the third of Pergunnah Mughur. Busdeo Singh, Rajah of Mughur, the ancestor of the present Rajah, having left his Raj, came to Pergunnah Bansee and settled there. The Government jumma of the ancestral estate is Rs. 25,015-2-8, and that of the estate in Pergunnah Nagur, &c., assigned to him in reward for loyalty and good services during the insurrection of 1857, is Rs. 23,568-15-10. |

# B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—2.

*Statement of Native Chiefs and the principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of the N. W. P.*—(Concld.)

| Division. | District. | Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs. | Present position. | Caste or race, and religion. | Age. | How educated. | How employed. | Has Sunnud authorizing adoption, or not. | Family follows primogeniture, or not. | Has male heirs, or not. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bustee.—(*Concluded.*) | Rajah Mahesh Seetla Buksh Bahadoor Singh, of Bustee; family of Rajah Pirthma Deo Singh Ghaho Moojbagoolanee, of Goojrat. | Annual income, Rs. 65,345-7-9 from zemindaree, ancestral and acquired. | Chuttree: Hulbuns Hindoo. | 20 | Educated at the Wards Institution and the Benares College; knows English, Oordoo, and Devanagree. | In the management of his estate. | No. | Follows primogeniture. | None. | The family is said to have come from Goozerat 22 generations ago. The Government jumma of the ancestral estates is Rs. 14,976-13-7, and that of the estate assigned to him in reward for loyalty and good services rendered to the State during the Mutiny is Rs. 12,038-6-11, or a total Government jumma of Rs. 27,015-4-6. |
| | | Bhowanee Goolam Pal, Rajah of Majhowlee. | Annual income of Rs. 38,200. Of this the Government jumma is Rs. 19,983. Zemindaree ancestral. | Chuttree; Soorajbuns Hindoo. | 23 | Privately educated; knows Hindee. | In the management of his estate. | ... | Family follows primogeniture. | Has a son. | The Rajah is said to be descended from Tiluk Deo, Rajah of Kumaon. |
| (*Concluded.*) | | Rajah Bhoop Indur Bahadoor Singh, of Bijeypore, | Annual rent-roll is Rs. 1,68,059- | Guhurwar; Hindoo. | 5 | ... | ... | No. | Family follows primogeniture. | No. | Has ancestral estates, and a malikanah was granted at the time |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| of the family of Rajah Juggut Bahadoor Singh. | 6-6. Interest on Promissory Note on money lent, Rs. 978. Total Rupees, 1,69,037-6-6. | | | | | | | | of settlement. A jumma of Rs. 10,000 was fixed for Talooka Bijeypore, and other estates were settled with him. Is a minor of 5 years of age. |
| | | | | His estates, which are at present considerably encumbered, are under the management of the Court of Wards. | | | | | |
| Lall Kesosurn Sahee Deo, Rajah of Burhur, belonging to the family of Rajah Kullinjer. | Annual rent-roll, Rupees 97,870-15-0. | Chundeyl Hindoo. | 18 | Educated in the Wards Institution and the Benares College. | ... | No. | No. | No. | The first Chief and founder of this family was Orundeo, an orphan, and the only living representative of his clan, who, assisted by the Rajah of Bi- |
| | jeypore, wrested Ageree, Burhur, Bijeygurh, Burdhee, and Singrowlee from the Bulunds, the former kings of that part of the country (Bijeygurh, half of Singrowlee, and Burdhee, were subsequently separated and bestowed on other branches of the Chundeyl Family); and he and his successors ruled uninterruptedly until A. D. 1744, when they were deposed by the Rajah of Benares, who held and governed their territory until A. D. 1782, when Rajah Cheyt Singh of Benares rebelled, and the ejected Chundeyl Chief, Adit Sah, was restored to the possession of his zemindaree by Warren Hastings in 1782. The present Rajah has just attained his majority, and received charge of his estates from the Court of Wards. | | | | | | | | |
| Rajah Narindur Bahadoor Sah, of Singrowlee, belonging to the family of Rajah Oodwunt Sah. | Annual rent-roll, Rs. 35,000. | Khurwar; Benbuns Hindoo. | 30 | Privately educated. | ... | No. | No. | Has male heirs. | Has ancestral estate. Descended from Rajah Oodwunt Sah. From the time |
| | | of Chuttur Sah this family has risen to distinction. The Chief of Singrowlee was formerly a dependant of the Burhur Raj. Mr. Jonathan Duncan settled his estate with him separately, but, as Singrowlee is one of the estates forming the malikanah grants of the Burhur Family, the Singrowlee Rajah pays his rent (Rs. 701) to the latter. | | | | | | | |

## C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

| Names of Commissionerships. | Names of Executive Districts. | Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions. | Area in square miles. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| MEERUT, ... | Dehra Dhoon, ... | 2 | 934 | 102,831 |
| | Saharunpore, ... | 4 | 2,227 | 866,483 |
| | Moozuffernugger, ... | 6 | 1,650 | 682,189 |
| | Meerut, ... | 38 | 2,368 | 1,199,593 |
| | Boolundshuhur, ... | 28 | 1,910 | 800,481 |
| | Allygurh, ... | 43 | 1,858 | 925,538 |
| KUMAON, ... | Kumaon, ... | 4 | 6,000 | 385,790 |
| | Gurhwal, ... | 1 | 5,500 | 248,742 |
| ROHILKHUND, ... | Bijnour, ... | 7 | 1,884 | 690,976 |
| | Moradabad, ... | 16 | 2,461 | 1,095,306 |
| | Budaon, ... | 10 | 1,971 | 889,810 |
| | Bareilly, ... | 12 | 2,925 | 1,464,199 |
| | Shahjehanpore, ... | 38 | 1,712 | 918,850 |
| | Terrai Pergunnahs, | 1 | 734 | 91,802 |
| AGRA, ... | Muttra, ... | 24 | 1,612 | 800,321 |
| | Agra, ... | 11 | 1,877 | 1,029,760 |
| | Furruckabad, ... | 10 | 1,691 | 915,943 |
| | Mynpoory, ... | 5 | 1,666 | 700,220 |
| | Etawah, ... | 27 | 1,631 | 626,444 |
| | Etah, ... | 3 | 1,400 | 614,351 |
| JHANSIE, ... | Jaloun, ... | 19 | 1,544 | 405,272 |
| | Jhansie, ... | 4 | 1,610 | 357,774 |
| | Lullutpore, ... | 2 | 1,947 | 248,146 |
| ALLAHABAD, ... | Cawnpore, ... | 54 | 2,353 | 1,188,802 |
| | Futtehpore, ... | 6 | 1,580 | 680,786 |
| | Banda, ... | 10 | 3,030 | 724,372 |
| | Allahabad, ... | 6 | 2,765 | 1,393,183 |
| | Humeerpore, ... | 7 | 2,289 | 520,941 |
| | Jounpore, ... | 9 | 1,555 | 1,015,427 |
| BENARES, ... | Goruckpore, ... | 5 | 4,584 | 1,983,816 |
| | Bustee, ... | 9 | 2,804 | 1,455,697 |
| | Azimgurh, ... | ... | 2,553 | 1,385,872 |
| | Mirzapore, ... | 13 | 5,200 | 1,054,418 |
| | Benares, ... | ... | 995 | 793,277 |
| | Ghazeepore, ... | 6 | 2,195 | 1,332,403 |
| AJMERE, ... | Ajmere and Mhairwarra, ... | 5 | 2,672 | 426,268 |
| | Total, ... | 445 | 83,690 | 30,016,137 |

BRITISH TERRITORY.

| Chief Towns, with Population (above 5,000). | | Number of Villages. | How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | | 7. | 8. |
| Dehra, ... ... ... | 6,847 | 423 | 2 |
| Saharunpore, ... ... | 44,119 | 1,926 | 10 |
| Khyrana, ... ... ... | 16,953 | 1,039 | 10 |
| Meerut, City and Cantonment, ... | 79,378 | 2,062 | 19 |
| Khoorja, ... ... ... | 24,584 | 1,696 | 7 |
| Coel, ... ... | 48,403 | 2,029 | 17 |
| Almorah, ... ... ... | 6,151 | 3,487 | 9 |
| ... ... ... ... | ... | 4,417 | 3 |
| Nujeebabad, ... ... | 19,557 | 3,028 | 14 |
| Moradabad, ... ... | 57,304 | 3,027 | 18 |
| Budaon, ... ... ... | 31,044 | 2,015 | 16 |
| Bareilly, including Cantonment,... | 105,649 | 3,438 | 20 |
| Shahjehanpore, ... ... | 71,719 | 2,355 | 18 |
| ... ... ... | ... | 488 | 2 |
| Muttra, ... ... ... | 51,540 | 1,047 | 15 |
| Agra City, ... | 142,667 | 1,144 | 20 |
| City of Furruckabad,... ... | 73,110 | 1,645 | 18 |
| Mynpoory, ... ... | 21,179 | 1,412 | 13 |
| Etawah, ... ... ... | 27,228 | 1,592 | 10 |
| Kasgunj, ... ... ... | 15,107 | 1,319 | 9 |
| Calpee, ... ... ... | 18,514 | 953 | 10 |
| Mow, ... ... ... | 19,410 | 699 | 10 |
| Lullutpore, ... ... | 9,258 | 750 | 5 |
| City, Civil Station, & Cantonment, | 113,601 | 2,272 | 17 |
| Futtehpore, ... ... | 20,478 | 1,617 | 10 |
| City Banda, ... ... | 27,573 | 1,265 | 11 |
| City, Cantonment, & Civil Station, | 105,926 | 3,994 | 18 |
| Raat, ... ... ... | 17,690 | 918 | 5 |
| City of Jounpore, ... ... | 25,531 | 4,363 | 16 |
| City of Goruckpore, ... ... | 50,853 | 8,114 | 16 |
| Mehndawul, ... ... | 7,349 | 7,564 | 9 |
| Asimgurh, ... ... | 14,543 | 6,276 | 12 |
| City Mirzapore, ... ... | 71,849 | 5,376 | 11 |
| Town of Benares, including Cantt., | 173,352 | 2,307 | 9 |
| City of Ghazeepore, ... ... | 34,385 | 5,114 | 15 |
| Ajmere, ... ... .. | 34,763 | 936 | 13 |
| ... | | 92,007 | 436 |

## C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRI

| Names of Commissionerships. | Names of Executive Districts. | How many Magistrates of all sorts. | Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court. | Average of ditto. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 9. | 10. | 11. |
| MEERUT. | Dehra Doon, ... | 4 | 95 | 13 |
| | Saharunpore, ... | 17 | 29 | 29 |
| | Moozuffernugger, ... | 13 | 24 | 12 |
| | Meerut, ... | 17 | 18 | 17 |
| | Boolundshuhur, ... | 13 | 112 | 28 |
| | Allygurh, ... | 19 | 26 | 13 |
| KUMAON. | Kumaon, ... | 7 | 150 | 50 |
| | Gurhwal, ... | 3 | 103 | 81 |
| ROHILKHUND. | Bijnour, ... | 10 | 24 | 8 |
| | Moradabad, ... | 14 | 16 | 13 |
| | Budaon, ... | 15 | 26 | 20 |
| | Bareilly, ... | 13 | 9 | 8 |
| | Shahjehanpore, ... | 13 | 43 | 34 |
| | Terrai Pergunnahs, | 2 | 50 | 50 |
| AGRA. | Muttra, ... | 12 | 239 | 17 |
| | Agra, ... | 16 | 18 | 3 |
| | Furruckabad, ... | 14 | 29 | 19 |
| | Mynpoory, ... | 15 | 15 | 10 |
| | Etawah, ... | 22 | 44 | 24 |
| | Etah, ... | 8 | 34 | 12 |
| JHANSIE. | Jaloun, ... | 10 | 22 | 12 |
| | Jhansie, ... | 10 | 20 | 14 |
| | Lullutpore, ... | 5 | 36 | 24 |
| ALLAHABAD. | Cawnpore, ... | 19 | 45 | 29 |
| | Futtehpore, ... | 10 | 35 | 19 |
| | Banda, ... | 9 | 40 | 21 |
| | Allahabad, ... | 15 | 6 | 4 |
| | Humeerpore, ... | 10 | 98 | 37 |
| | Jounpore, ... | 14 | 84 | 20 |
| BENARES. | Goruckpore, ... | 14 | 46 | 32 |
| | Bustee, ... | 7 | 32 | 12 |
| | Azimgurh, ... | 7 | 34 | 23 |
| | Mirzapore, ... | 8 | 96 | 62 |
| | Benares, ... | 8 | 34 | 18 |
| | Ghazeepore, ... | 9 | 28 | 10 |
| AJMERE. | Ajmere and Mhairwarra, ... | 11 | 64 | 28 |
| | Total, ... | 413 | ... | ... |

TISH TERRITORY.—(*Concluded.*)

| Number of Police. | Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds. | Revenue. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Land. | Gross. |
| 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 226 | 1,34,680 | 1,43 805 | 2,22,092 |
| 996 | 2,34,065 | 10,02,102 | 13,98,174 |
| 680 | 1,96,618 | 11,20,444 | 13,26,603 |
| 1,556 | 1,89,059 | 18,37,355 | 21,78,251 |
| 721 | 1,66,172 | 13,01,281 | 13,94,219 |
| 764 | 2,10,676 | 18,43,386 | 21,20,448 |
| 155 | 1,15,593 | 1,39,892 | 2,73,785 |
| 26 | 34,746 | 95,194 | 1,11,520 |
| 595 | 1,79,832 | 11,69,851 | 12,77,954 |
| 854 | 2,98,798 | 15,38,633 | 18,59,344 |
| 760 | 2,21,078 | 9,47,991 | 11,29,123 |
| 5,046 | 2,40,517 | 16,98,073 | 20,72,805 |
| 679 | 2,67,602 | 9,71,318 | 12,14,994 |
| 110 | 44,987 | 1,79,611 | 1,84,598 |
| 820 | 2,25,884 | 16,55,002 | 32,06,980 |
| 1,560 | 3,79,848 | 16,10,718 | 53,93,114 |
| 899 | 2,78,354 | 11,20,938 | 14,05,357 |
| 561 | 2,38,183 | 11,13,010 | 12,27,857 |
| 524 | 1,82,076 | 12,00,295 | 12,81,110 |
| 436 | 1,03,091 | 7,30,461 | 8,26,173 |
| 637 | 1,83,134 | 8,78,688 | 9,98,135 |
| 841 | 1,90,200 | 4,99,624 | 9,97,641 |
| 479 | 1,36,208 | 1,52,248 | 2,26,755 |
| 997 | 3,04,190 | 21,39,373 | 25,32,531 |
| 564 | 2,30,244 | 14,21,635 | 15,68,047 |
| 660 | 2,18,324 | 13,30,378 | 13,74,855 |
| 1,426 | 3,47,382 | 20,34,543 | 22,79,561 |
| 563 | 1,77,288 | 10,87,117 | 1,15,778 |
| 532 | 1,63,121 | 12,51,769 | 14,52,397 |
| 715 | 2,28,605 | 16,93,068 | 19,38,766 |
| 403 | 1,20,878 | 13,00,035 | 13,94,075 |
| 627 | 2,37,690 | 14,86,499 | 17,03,456 |
| 731 | 98,400 | 8,51,635 | 11,40,855 |
| 1,125 | 2,38,849 | 8,96,940 | 11,93,736 |
| 802 | 2,07,768 | 14,88,386 | 18,00,000 |
| 1,469 | 3,04,030 | 4,18,161 | 6,93,713 |
| 80,539 | 74,18,575 | 4,03,49,459 | 5,25,56,801 |

## D.—POPU

| Districts. | Inhabited Houses. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of masonry dwellings. | Number of dwellings of all other kinds. | Total. | Men. | Women. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| Dehra Doon, ... | 1,238 | 18,975 | 20,213 | 41,380 | 26,256 |
| Saharunpore, ... | 19,834 | 158,643 | 178,477 | 295,887 | 250,493 |
| Moozuffernugger, ... | ... | ... | 159,260 | 228,805 | 197,071 |
| Meerut, ... | 21,378 | 276,406 | 297,784 | 413,351 | 350,397 |
| Boolundshuhur, ... | 7,270 | 107,499 | 114,769 | 262,080 | 244,403 |
| Allygurh, ... | 16,218 | 161,521 | 177,739 | 314,885 | 281,293 |
| Kumaon, ... | ... | ... | 86,399 | 117,218 | 124,097 |
| Gurhwal, ... | 49,186 | ... | 49,186 | 75,891 | 79,952 |
| Bijnour, ... | ... | ... | 149,967 | 227,279 | 212,005 |
| Moradabad, ... | ... | ... | 250,872 | 370,852 | 336,829 |
| Budaon, ... | ... | 180,665 | 180,665 | 297,119 | 263,627 |
| Bareilly, ... | 7,631 | 69,633 | 77,264 | 495,258 | 428,701 |
| Shahjehanpore, ... | 2,439 | 180,186 | 182,625 | 313,867 | 272,108 |
| Turrai, ... | ... | 21,509 | 21,509 | 35,532 | 25,824 |
| Muttra, ... | 13,492 | 164,481 | 177,973 | 270,518 | 241,253 |
| Agra, ... | 33,813 | 184,765 | 218,578 | 359,265 | 309,058 |
| Furruckabad, ... | ... | 206,164 | 206,164 | 314,210 | 277,029 |
| Mynpoory, ... | ... | ... | 148,916 | 244,071 | 208,225 |
| Etawah, ... | 2,562 | 132,046 | 134,608 | 220,668 | 187,319 |
| Etah, ... | ... | ... | 120,269 | 213,728 | 179,184 |
| Jaloun, ... | 9,565 | 81,401 | 90,966 | 144,391 | 130,850 |
| Jhansie, ... | 19,249 | 57,750 | 76,999 | 119,957 | 111,357 |
| Lullutpore, ... | ... | ... | 36,382 | 78,243 | 73,963 |
| Cawnpore, ... | 92,400 | 184,889 | 277,289 | 422,258 | 371,846 |
| Futtehpore, ... | 8,855 | 148,996 | 157,851 | 229,617 | 215,223 |
| Banda, ... | ... | ... | 169,138 | 242,159 | 230,001 |
| Allahabad, ... | 7,087 | 291,851 | 298,938 | 476,509 | 443,124 |
| Humeerpore, ... | 17,477 | 106,176 | 123,653 | 179,536 | 165,000 |
| Jounpore, ... | 1,065 | 195,514 | 196,579 | 358,131 | 315,933 |
| Goruckpore, ... | ... | ... | 359,655 | 624,147 | 594,921 |
| Bustee, ... | 418 | 237,037 | 237,455 | 448,904 | 429,588 |
| Azimgurh, ... | 1 | 29,067 | 297,068 | 464,149 | 443,687 |
| Mirzapore, ... | 3,200 | 173,928 | 177,128 | 345,236 | 344,196 |
| Benares, ... | ... | ... | 116,507 | 268,894 | 265,508 |
| Ghazeepore, ... | ... | 291,103 | 291,103 | 450,046 | 457,098 |
| Ajmere, ... | ... | ... | 86,117 | 146,942 | 86,426 |
| Railway, ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,086 | 2,418 |
| Military, ... | ... | ... | ... | 38,961 | 8,405 |
| Total, ... | ... | ... | 5,946,065 | 10,160,030 | 9,184,668 |

LATION.

| Population. | | | | Classification of Population. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children under 12 years. | | | | Christians. | | |
| Male. | Female. | Total. | Number per square mile. | Europeans. | East Indians and other mixed classes. | Natives. |
| 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. |
| 19,908 | 15,287 | 102,831 | 110 | 791 | 120 | ... |
| 179,954 | 140,149 | 866,483 | 389 | 1,126 | 110 | 111 |
| 141,261 | 115,052 | 682,189 | 413 | 36 | 18 | 13 |
| 234,330 | 201,515 | 1,199,593 | 507 | 317 | 328 | 529 |
| 162,689 | 131,309 | 800,481 | 419 | 43 | 90 | 23 |
| 184,764 | 144,596 | 925,538 | 498 | 66 | 74 | 67 |
| 82,797 | 61,678 | 385,790 | 64 | 180 | 29 | 4 |
| 51,995 | 40,904 | 248,742 | 45 | 26 | ... | 8 |
| 141,743 | 109,948 | 690,975 | 367 | 17 | 17 | 120 |
| 209,599 | 178,026 | 1,095,306 | 445 | 38 | 21 | 107 |
| 182,656 | 146,408 | 889,810 | 451 | 21 | 5 | 55 |
| 287,750 | 252,490 | 1,464,199 | 501 | 713 | ... | 137 |
| 181,039 | 151,836 | 918,850 | 537 | 71 | 6 | 98 |
| 16,461 | 13,985 | 91,802 | 125 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 164,552 | 123,998 | 800,321 | 496 | 81 | ... | 69 |
| 198,631 | 162,806 | 1,029,760 | 549 | 873 | 619 | 900 |
| 187,369 | 137,335 | 915,943 | 541 | 51 | 90 | 278 |
| 147,814 | 100,110 | 700,220 | 420 | 58 | 11 | 104 |
| 128,329 | 90,128 | 626,444 | 384 | 39 | 5 | 55 |
| 128 559 | 92,880 | 614,351 | 439 | 20 | 40 | ... |
| 76,950 | 53,081 | 405,272 | 262 | 14 | 13 | ... |
| 68,853 | 57,607 | 357 774 | 222 | 54 | 28 | ... |
| 51,533 | 44,407 | 248 146 | 127 | 11 | 3 | ... |
| 213,908 | 180,850 | 1,188,862 | 505 | 426 | 231 | 214 |
| 126,639 | 109,307 | 680,786 | 431 | 42 | 16 | 34 |
| 136 092 | 116,120 | 724,372 | 239 | 46 | 42 | 13 |
| 257,994 | 215,556 | 1,393,183 | 504 | 398 | 685 | 741 |
| 94,622 | 81,783 | 520,941 | 228 | 11 | 30 | ... |
| 197,716 | 143,647 | 1,015,427 | 653 | 34 | 23 | 17 |
| 427,113 | 337,635 | 1,983,816 | 433 | 53 | 26 | 188 |
| 315,095 | 262,110 | 1,455,697 | 519 | 17 | 1 | ... |
| 288,351 | 189,685 | 1,385,872 | 543 | 20 | 35 | ... |
| 197,541 | 167 440 | 1,054,413 | 203 | 117 | 112 | 188 |
| 143,854 | 115,021 | 793,277 | 797 | 235 | 650 | 413 |
| 251,576 | 173,683 | 1,332,403 | 607 | 157 | 69 | 210 |
| 122,540 | 70,360 | 426,268 | 160 | 558 | ... | 49 |
| 1,128 | 817 | 14,444 | ... | 685 | 128 | ... |
| 5,086 | 3,865 | 56,317 | ... | 14,371 | 284 | ... |
| 6,008,786 | 4,733,414 | 30,086,898 | 359 | 21,819 | 3,959 | 4,745 |

## D.—POPULA

| Districts. | | Classification of Population. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hindoos. | Mahomedans. | Parsees. | Buddhists and Jains. | Aborigines. |
| 1. | | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. |
| Dehra Doon, | ... | 910,73 | 10,823 | 24 | ... | ... |
| Saharunpore, | ... | 585,781 | 273,098 | ... | 6,257 | ... |
| Moozuffernugger, | ... | 482,450 | 196,318 | ... | 9,354 | ... |
| Meerut | ... | 907,225 | 291,194 | ... | ... | ... |
| Boolundshuhur, | ... | 650,982 | 149,343 | ... | ... | ... |
| Allygurh, | ... | 829,295 | 93,557 | ... | 2,479 | ... |
| Kumaon, | ... | 52,392 | 128,986 | ... | 9 | 204,190 |
| Gurhwal, | ... | 247,963 | 733 | ... | 12 | ... |
| Bijnour, | ... | 468,566 | 222,255 | ... | ... | ... |
| Moradabad, | ... | 733,034 | 362,106 | ... | ... | ... |
| Budaon, | ... | 772,368 | 117 361 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bareilly, | ... | 1,157,347 | 306,062 | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahjehanpore, | ... | 797,910 | 120,759 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Turrai, | ... | 57,918 | 33,881 | ... | ... | ... |
| Muttra, | ... | 729,804 | 66,802 | ... | 3,565 | ... |
| Agra, | ... | 927,628 | 99.740 | ... | ... | ... |
| Furruckabad, | ... | 809,102 | 105,560 | ... | 862 | ... |
| Mynpoory, | ... | 662,597 | 37,450 | ... | ... | ... |
| Etawah, | ... | 595,818 | 30,527 | ... | ... | ... |
| Etah, | ... | 558,200 | 56,091 | ... | ... | ... |
| Jaloun, | ... | 365,596 | 39,649 | ... | ... | ... |
| Jhansie, | ... | 343,766 | 13,916 | 10 | ... | ... |
| Lullutpore, | ... | 220,637 | 5,073 | ... | 11,278 | 11,144 |
| Cawnpore, | ... | 1,114,870 | 73,121 | ... | ... | ... |
| Futtehpore, | ... | 608,892 | 71,802 | ... | ... | ... |
| Banda, | ... | 669,761 | 43,110 | ... | 17 | 11,383 |
| Allahabad, | ... | 1,178,929 | 183,335 | ... | 465 | 28,630 |
| Humeerpore, | ... | 488,161 | 32,739 | ... | ... | ... |
| Jounpore, | ... | 927,945 | 87,408 | ... | ... | ... |
| Goruckpore, | ... | 1,792,489 | 191,046 | 14 | ... | ... |
| Bustee, | ... | 1,232,110 | 223.569 | ... | ... | ... |
| Azimgurh, | ... | 1,204,642 | 181,175 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mirzapore, | ... | 927,798 | 68,330 | ... | ... | 57,868 |
| Benares, | ... | 721,684 | 70,097 | ... | 198 | ... |
| Ghazeepore, | ... | 1,204,989 | 126,978 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmere, | ... | 347,742 | 54,058 | 66 | 23,795 | ... |
| Railway, | ... | 10,706 | 2.975 | ... | ... | ... |
| Military, | ... | 30,154 | 11,508 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, | ... | 25,508,324 | 4,176,425 | 120 | 58,291 | 313,215 |

T I O N.—*(Concluded.)*

| Occupation. | | Prevailing Languages. | Emigration or Immigration during the year. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculturists. | Non-Agriculturists. | | | | |
| 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | | 23. |
| 49,583 | 53 248 | Paharee, Oordoo, and English, | ... | ... | |
| 470,954 | 395,529 | Oordoo, ... | 5,321 | ... | |
| 28,849 | 401,340 | Ditto, ... | ... | ... | |
| 521.890 | 677,703 | Ditto, ... | ... | ... | |
| 395 647 | 404,834 | Oordoo and Hindee, ... | ... | ... | |
| 398,908 | 526,630 | Hindee and Oordoo, ... | 7,971 | 11,155 | |
| 360,767 | 25,023 | Oordoo and Paharee, ... | ... | ... | |
| 202,591 | 46,151 | Hindee, ... | 338 | ... | |
| 276,080 | 414,895 | Oordoo, ... | ... | ... | |
| 660,505 | 434,801 | Ditto, ... | ... | ... | |
| 630,528 | 259,282 | Hindee, ... | ... | ... | |
| 995,086 | 469,113 | Oordoo, ... | ... | ... | |
| 665,326 | 253,524 | Oordoo and Hindee, ... | 1,201 | 610 | |
| 56,507 | 35,295 | Ditto ditto, ... | ... | ... | |
| 438,672 | 361,649 | Hindee and Oordoo, ... | ... | ... | |
| 569.541 | 460,219 | Oordoo and Hindee, ... | ... | ... | |
| 539,869 | 376,074 | Oordoo, ... | ... | ... | |
| 446,316 | 253,904 | Hindee and Oordoo, ... | ... | ... | |
| 394,015 | 232,429 | Ditto ditto, ... | 4,750 | 5,652 | |
| 372,137 | 242 214 | Ditto ditto, ... | ... | ... | |
| 217,750 | 187,522 | Ditto ditto, ... | ... | ... | |
| 167,253 | 190,521 | Hindee, ... | ... | ... | |
| 145 813 | 102,333 | Hindee and Oordoo, ... | ... | ... | |
| 717,813 | 471,049 | Ditto ditto, ... | 264 | ... | |
| 354.015 | 326,771 | Hindee, ... | ... | ... | |
| 412,396 | 311,976 | Ditto, ... | ... | ... | |
| 773,343 | 619,840 | Oordoo and Hindee, ... | ... | ... | |
| 303,027 | 217,914 | Hindee, ... | ... | ... | |
| 633,351 | 382,076 | Hindee and Oordoo, ... | 107 | ... | |
| 1,555.478 | 428,338 | Hindee, ... | 33 | ... | |
| 1,125.881 | 329,816 | Hindee and Oordoo, ... | 3,958 | ... | |
| 901,049 | 484,823 | Ditto ditto, ... | ... | ... | |
| 580,234 | 474,179 | Hindee, ... | ... | ... | |
| 370.414 | 422.863 | Hindee and Oordoo, ... | 766 | ... | |
| 708,790 | 623,613 | Hindee, ... | ... | ... | |
| 223,594 | 202,574 | Oordoo and Hindee, ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | 14,440 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 56,317 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17,915,976 | 12,170,922 | ... | 24,712 | 17,417 | |

## E.—FISCAL.—1.

*Settlement.*

| Nature of Settlement. | Area in miles. | Annual Revenue assessed. | Date of expiry of Settlement. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| | | Rs. | | |
| Settled in perpetuity, ... | 13,320 | 56,42,613 | | |
| Settled for 30 years or upwards, ... ... | 58,175 | 2,88,90,968 | | |
| Settled for 10 years or under 30, ... ... | 5,938 | 16,24,816 | | |
| Settled under 10 years, ... | 799 | 1,67,768 | | |
| Settlement in progress, ... | 5,458 | 30,95,607 | | |
| Total, ... | 83,690 | 394,21,772 | | |
| Settlement previously made, including full records of right, ... | 24,873 | 99,86,876 | | |
| Ditto, without such records, ... ... | 342 | 4,84,350 | | |
| Settlement during the year, ... { Detailed, Summary, } | 1,452 | 2,36,846 | | |

## E. — FISCAL — 2.

*Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.*

| Districts. | Cultivated. | | | | Uncultivated. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Irrigated.* | | | | | | |
| | By Government works. | By private individuals. | Unirrigated. | Total. | Grazing lands. | Culturable. | Unculturable waste. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |
| Dehra Doon, ... | 8,565 | 21,953 | 35,832 | 66,350 | ... | 22,959 | 488,555 |
| Saharunpore, ... | 82,485 | 77,573 | 621,382 | 781,440 | ... | 202,880 | 221,440 |
| Moozuffernugger, | 184,988 | 157,035 | 307,696 | 649,719 | ... | 199,712 | 153,296 |
| Meerut, ... | 277,350 | 299,996 | 453,694 | 1,031,040 | ... | 186,240 | 251,520 |
| Boolundshuhur, | 36,640 | 283,530 | 455,821 | 775,991 | ... | 262,205 | 138,570 |
| Allygurh, ... | 61,476 | 469,206 | 373,961 | 904,643 | 66,749 | 47,783 | 142,779 |
| Kumaon, ... | ... | ... | 252,800 | 252,800 | 252,800 | 124,800 | 3,196,800 |
| Gurhwal, ... | ... | 2,965 | 106,720 | 109,685 | ... | 24,950 | 3,370,645 |
| Bijnour, ... | 1,655 | 31,303 | 541,850 | 574,808 | ... | 236,408 | 284,314 |
| Moradabad, ... | ... | ... | ... | 806,930 | 11,695 | 317,433 | 206,691 |
| Budaon, ... | ... | 4,469 | 824,971 | 829,440 | ... | 206,080 | 183,680 |
| Bareilly, .. | 84,885 | 259,777 | 768,263 | 1,112,925 | ... | 362,571 | 317,160 |
| Shahjehanpore, ... | ... | 343,934 | 344,549 | 688,483 | 6,120 | 185,749 | 188.538 |
| Turrai, ... | ... | ... | ... | 89,367 | ... | 124,332 | 253,593 |
| Muttra, ... | 17,352 | 315,190 | 406,153 | 738,695 | 17,023 | 85,474 | 101,663 |
| Agra, ... | 2,311 | 431,855 | 374,976 | 809 142 | 8,723 | 78,723 | 240.685 |
| Furruckabad, ... | 23,647 | 255,442 | 337,190 | 616,279 | .. | 144,646 | 265.227 |
| Mynpoory, ... | ... | ... | ... | 563,008 | ... | 72,479 | 417,440 |
| Etawah, ... | 85,636 | 154,737 | 307,467 | 547,840 | 295,680 | 74,435 | 100,285 |
| Etah, ... | 1,634 | 210,188 | 355,277 | 567,099 | ... | 152,553 | 158,187 |
| Jaloun, ... | ... | 12,740 | 590,329 | 603,069 | ... | 96,574 | 241,643 |
| Jhansie, ... | 161 | 22,165 | 390,474 | 412,800 | 6,469 | 226,491 | 293,120 |
| Lullutpore, ... | ... | 24,376 | 219,478 | 243,854 | ... | 516,828 | 281,824 |
| Cawnpore, ... | 38,379 | 359,017 | 436,636 | 834,032 | ... | 130 333 | 522,220 |
| Futtehpore, ... | ... | 234,160 | 304,592 | 538,752 | ... | 113,347 | 348,512 |
| Banda, ... | ... | ... | ... | 889,600 | ... | 542,720 | 437,120 |
| Allahabad, ... | 50 | 345,574 | 644,594 | 990,218 | ... | 212,371 | 510,503 |
| Humeerpore, ... | 700 | 10,665 | 742,687 | 754,052 | 19,829 | 365,246 | 295 579 |
| Jounpore, ... | ... | 561,135 | 34,328 | 595,463 | ... | 286,625 | 91,543 |
| Goruckpore, ... | ... | 907,272 | 684,237 | 1,591,509 | ... | 777,419 | 503,348 |
| Bustee, ... | ... | 730,964 | 325,043 | 1,056,007 | ... | 428,950 | 246,143 |
| Azimgurh, ... | ... | 796,297 | 16,050 | 812,347 | ... | 221,100 | 564,203 |
| Mirzapore, ... | ... | 198,823 | 614,658 | 813 481 | ... | 258,665 | 826,735 |
| Benares, ... | ... | 238,971 | 202,818 | 441,789 | ... | 27,337 | 137,293 |
| Ghazeepore, ... | ... | ... | ... | 923,224 | ... | 175,770 | 258,904 |
| Ajmere, ... | 36,646 | 30,325 | 94,309 | 161,280 | 42,240 | 92,800 | 421,760 |
| Total, ... | ... | ... | ... | 24,177,161 | 727,328 | 7,584,988 | 16,661,518 |

## E. — FISCAL.—2.

*Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.*—(Concluded.)

| Districts. | Total area assessed. | Assessment. | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Gross amount. | Rate per acre on cultivation. | | | Rate per acre on culturable land. | | | Rate per acre on total area of Settlement. | | | |
| 1. | 9. | 10. | 11. | | | 12. | | | 13. | | | 14 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | |
| Dehra Doon, ... | 577,864 | 55,977 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | |
| Saharunpore, ... | 1,205,760 | 11,05,027 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 8 | |
| Moozuffernugger, ... | 1,002,727 | 11,[illegible]0,427 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 10 | |
| Meerut, ... | 1,468,800 | 18,28,683 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | |
| Boolundshuhur, ... | 1,176,766 | 11,35,232 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 5 | |
| Allygurh, ... | 1,161 954 | 18,42,974 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 38 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | |
| Kumaon, ... | 3,827,200 | 1,3[illegible],129 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| Gurhwal, ... | 3,505,280 | 95,603 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| Bijnour, ... | 1,095,530 | 11,86,321 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Moradabad, ... | 1,342,749 | 13,23,778 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 9 | |
| Budaon, ... | 1,219,200 | 9,29,408 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 2 | |
| Bareilly, ... | 1,792,656 | 16,94,432 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 1 | |
| Shahjehanpore, ... | 1,068,890 | 9,74,225 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 14 | 7 | |
| Turrai, ... | 467,292 | 1,42,879 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 11 | |
| Muttra, ... | 942,855 | 16,60,158 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 19 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 12 | 2 | |
| Agra, ... | 1,137,273 | 16,27,813 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 10 | |
| Furruckabad, ... | 1 026,152 | 11,25,993 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | |
| Mynpoory, ... | 1,052,927 | 11,21,041 | 1 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Etawah, ... | 1,018,240 | 11,99,534 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 10 | |
| Etah, ... | 877,839 | 7,32,440 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 4 | |
| Jaloun, ... | 941,286 | 8,74,269 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 10 | |
| Jhansie, ... | 938,880 | 4,83,371 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 3 | |
| Lullutpore, ... | 1,042,506 | 1,86,101 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 10 | |
| Cawnpore, ... | 1,486 585 | 21,36,995 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 0 | |
| Futtehpore, ... | 1,000,611 | 14,21,342 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 8 | |
| Banda, ... | 1,869,440 | 13,04.584 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 2 | |
| Allahabad, ... | 1,713,092 | 20,36,445 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | |
| Humeerpore, ... | 1,434,7[illegible]6 | 10,87,704 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 1 | |
| Jounpore, ... | 973,631 | 12,51,972 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 7 | |
| Goruckpore, ... | 2,872,276 | 11,55,030 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 5 | |
| Bustee, ... | 1,731,100 | 13,22,999 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 3 | |
| Azimgurh, ... | 1,597,650 | 14,90,670 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 11 | |
| Mirzapore, ... | 1,898,881 | 8,44.897 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | |
| Benares, ... | 606,419 | 9,00,158 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 32 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 9 | |
| Ghazeepore, ... | 1,357,898 | 15,14,710 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 | |
| Ajmere, ... | 718,080 | 3,77,151 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | |
| **Total, ...** | 49,150,995 | 3,94,21,772 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 9 | |

## E.—FISCAL.—6.

### *Land Revenue.*

| Description of Revenue. | Revenue last year, 1866-67. | | Revenue this year, 1867-68. | | Cost of Collection. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assessed. | Realized. | Assessed. | Realized. | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| From settled estates bearing Revenue in past years, ... | 3,89,16,482 | 3,85,27,641 | 3,89,37,891 | 3,84,83,632 | ... |
| Settled estates added to Revenue-roll during present year, (add), ... | 45,310 | 41,470 | 45,075 | 41,836 | ... |
| Total, ... | 3,89,61,792 | 3,85,69,111 | 3,89,82,966 | 3,85,25,468 | ... |
| Settled estates taken off Revenue-roll during present year, (deduct), ... | 30,689 | ... | 33,510 | 10,454 | ... |
| Total, ... | 3,89,31,103 | 3,85,69,111 | 3,89,49,456 | 3,85,15,014 | 19,29,589 |
| Collections from Government Estates, | 2,28,046 | 2,22,115 | 2,19,795 | 2,14,707 | 34,003 |
| Income from sale of Government Estates, ... | 1,73,734 | 1,72,867 | 2,83,690 | 2,83,090 | ... |
| Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above, ... | 13,44,173 | 11,96,988 | 13,67,252 | 13,36,648 | 68,033 |
| Grand Total, ... | 4,06,77,056 | 4,01,61,081 | 4,08,20,193 | 4,08,49,459 | 20,31,625 |

## E. — F I S C A L .—6.

*Land Revenue.*—(Concluded.)

| Description of Revenue. | Net Collection during the year. | Outstanding Balances. | Number of Sales for Arrears of Revenue. | Revenue of Estates sold. | Cause of Increase or Decrease of Revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| From settled estates bearing Revenue in past years, ... | | | | | Demand of 1866-67, 4,06,77,056<br>Demand of 1867-68, 4,08,20,193<br>Net Increase, 1,43,137 |
| Settled estates added to Revenue roll during present year, (add), ... | | | | | *Increase.*<br>Rs.<br>Alluvion, ... 9,473<br>Resumed Maâfee, ... 13,881 |
| Total, ... | | | | | Lands relinquished, 733<br>Increased Jummabundee, ... 14,987 |
| Settled Estates taken off Revenue-roll during present year, ... | | | | | Sale proceeds of Government Estates, ...2,73,826<br>Transfer, ... 40,388<br>Revision of Settlement, 37,629<br>Miscellaneous, ... 46,268<br>Total, 4,31,185 |
| Total, ... | 3,65,85,425 | 4,34,442 | | | *Decrease.*<br>Diluvion, 12,332 |
| Collections from Government Estates, | 1,80,704 | 5,088 | | | Deficit Jummabundee, 18,040<br>Lands appropriated, 4,848 |
| Income from sale of Government Estates, | 2,83,090 | 600 | | | Transfer, 19,498<br>Revenue assigned, ... 7,310 |
| Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above, ... | 12,68,615 | 30,604 | | | Deficit sale proceeds of Government Estates, ... 1,63,870<br>Miscellaneous, ... 62,150<br>Total, 2,88,048 |
| | | | | | Net Increase, ... 1,43,137 |
| GRAND TOTAL, | 3,83,17,834 | 4,70,734 | | | |

# II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

## A.—Legislature.

3.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Government, North-Western Provinces, for the consideration of the Legislature of India, during the year* 1867-68.

| Title of Bills. | By whom proposed. | Object and character of Act. | Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **North-Western Provinces Municipal Improvements Act.** | Government, N. W. Provinces. | The existing Municipal Act was found to be defective in several points, and it was considered desirable that the Local Government should have the power to form a Committee in any town, the circumstances of which would justify the introduction of Municipal government. This Act was therefore introduced (1), to give the Local Government this power; (2), to enlarge the definition of objects to which Municipal Funds might be appropriated; and (3), to extend the power of Government to supervise and control the proceedings of Municipal Committees. | Passed as Act VI. of 1868. |
| **Bill for amending the Laws affecting the responsibilities of land-holders in the matter of Police.** | Ditto ditto. | The provisions regulating the responsibilities of land-holders in the matter of Police lie scattered through many regulations, the greater portion of which have been repealed, or have become obsolete from changes in the system of administration. This fragmentary state of the Law was an obstacle to the due enforcement of the duties of this class, without whose active co-operation the successful action of any system of Police could not be hoped for in these Provinces. This Bill was therefore proposed in order to codify the Law on the subject. | Under the consideration of the Government of India. |

## B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—2. (CRIMINAL.)

*Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the N.-W. Provinces, in the year* 1867.

| Description of offence. | No. of offences reported during the year. | No. of persons under trial during the year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Remaining under trial. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder, ... | 328 | 363 | 31,696 | 64,754 | 995 | |
| Culpable homicide, ... | 245 | 236 | | | | |
| Grievous hurt, ... | 56 | 38 | | | | |
| Rape, ... | 201 | 179 | | | | |
| Dacoity, ... | 53 | 52 | | | | |
| Theft, ... | 25,711 | 8,743 | | | | |
| Receiving stolen property, | 1,913 | 1,948 | | | | |
| Robbery, ... | 263 | 204 | | | | |
| House-breaking, ... | 13,093 | 1,653 | | | | |
| Criminal breach of trust, and other offences, ... | 54,597 | 84,228 | | | | |
| Total, ... | 96,450 | 97,644 | 31,696 | 64,754 | 995 | |

# B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—3.—(Criminal.)

*Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1867.*

| Class of Tribunals. | No. of persons dealt with. — Remaining at end of last year. | Brought to trial during present year. — By arrest. | Brought to trial during present year. — By summons or recognizance. | Received by transfer. | Total. | Persons disposed of. — Discharged without trial. | Persons disposed of. — Acquitted. | Persons disposed of. — Convicted. | Persons disposed of. — Committed or referred. | Persons disposed of. — Died, escaped, or transferred. | Remaining at end of year. | Average number of days during which each case lasted. | No. of witnesses who attended. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Village Officers, ... | ... | | | No return. | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... No | returns. | ... | |
| Unpaid Magistrates (Honorary), ... | 7 | 6,783 | | ... | 6,790 | 2,667 | | 4,025 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | |
| Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates, ... Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district, Chief Magistrates of Districts, ... | 906 | 96,450 | | ... | 97,356 | 31,696 | | 64,754 | ... | ... | 995 | 10 days. | 2,28,022 | |
| Total Magistracy, ... | 913 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Not shown. | ... | ... | 2,28,022 | |
| Sessions Court, ... | 1,272 | 2,350 | | ... | 3,632 | 630 | | 1,730 | ... | | 1,182 | ... | ... | |
| High Court, ... | 32 | 515 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 523 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| Grand Total, ... | 3,130 | 1,06,108 | | ... | 1,07,778 | 34,993 | | 71,032 | ... | ... | 2,183 | ... | 2,28,022 | |

## B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—A. (CRIMINAL.)

*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1867.*

| Nature of Punishment. | Number of Persons Punished. By Village Officers. | By unpaid Magistrates. By Subordinate and Local paid Magistrates. By full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. By Chief Magistrates of Districts. | By Sessions Courts. | By High Court. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fined, ... ... ... ... | Not shown. | 36,134 | 98 | ... | 36,232 | |
| Imprisoned, ... ... ... | | 12,117 | 1,464 | 498 | 14,079 | |
| Flogged, ... ... ... ... | | 3,138 | 6 | ... | 3,144 | |
| Ordered to find Security, ... ... | | 4,465 | 1 | ... | 4,466 | |
| Imprisoned and fined, ... ... | | 5,766 | 184 | ... | 5,950 | |
| Imprisoned and flogged, ... ... | | 363 | 3 | ... | 366 | |
| Death, ... ... ... ... | | ... | 73* | 58 | 131 | * The sentence of death confirmed by the High Court on 1 person was commuted by Government to one of transportation for life. |
| Total persons punished, ... | ... | 61,983 | 1,829 | 556 | 64,368 | |
| **Detail of Sentences of Fine and Imprisonment.** | | | | | | |
| *Fines.* | | | | | | |
| Not exceeding Rupees 5, ... ... | ... | 35,832 | | Not shown. | Not shown. | |
| " " 50, ... ... | ... | | | | | |
| " " 200 ... ... | ... | 279 | | | | |
| " " 1,000 ... ... | ... | 21 | | | | |
| Exceeding " 1,000 ... ... | ... | 2 | | | | |
| Total number of Fines,... | ... | 36,134 | 27,313 | | | |

# B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—4. (Criminal).

*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1867.—(Concluded.)*

| Nature of Punishment. | Number of Persons Punished. By Village Officers. | By unpaid Magistrates. / By Subordinate and Local paid Magistrates. / By full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. / By Chief Magistrates of Districts. | By Sessions Courts. | By High Court | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total amount of Fines, ... | ... | 3,27,378 | 6,005 | Not shown. | Not shown. | |
| Amount realized, ... | ... | 2,35,282 | 2,297 | | | |
| Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amends. ... | ... | 23,439 | ... | | | |
| **Sentences of Imprisonment.** | | | | | | |
| Not exceeding 15 days, ... Rigorous, ... | Not shown. | Rigorous, ... 8,096 | Not shown. | Not shown. | Not shown. | |
| " " " Simple, ... | | Simple, ... 5,117 | | | | |
| " " 6 months, ... Rigorous, ... | | | | | | |
| " " " Simple, ... | | | | | | |
| " " 2 years, ... Rigorous, ... | | Rigorous, ... 3,122 | | | | |
| " " " Simple, ... | | Simple, ... 25 | | | | |
| " " 7 years, ... Rigorous, ... | | ... | | | | |
| " " " Simple, ... | | ... | | | | |
| Total, ... Rigorous, ... | ... | ... | (a) 1,258 | ... | ... | (a) 229 from 7 to 14 years. 518 " 6 to 3 ditto. 511 " below 3 ditto. |
| Total, ... Simple, ... | ... | ... | (b) 195 | ... | ... | (b) 68 " 6 to 3 ditto. 127 below 3 years. |
| Penal servitude, ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | Not shown. | ... | Not shown. | |
| Transportation, For terms, ... ... | ... | Not shown. | | 20 | | |
| Transportation, For life, ... ... ... | ... | | | 178 | | |
| Sentenced, in addition to imprisonment, to solitary confinement, | ... | | | ... | | |
| Sentenced, in addition to imprisonment, to Forfeiture of property, | ... | | | ... | | |

## B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—5. (CRIMINAL.)

*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1867.

| Tribunal. | | No. of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court. | Number of Cases. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Appeals rejected. | Sentences confirmed. | Sentences modified. | Sentences reversed. | Returned for new trial or further investigation. | Pending. | |
| Magistrates of Districts. | Appeals from unpaid Magistrates. Appeals from paid Magistrates. | 651 Cases were appealed or called for on perusal of Monthly Statement. 194 Cases were submitted under Sections 54 and 434, and called for under Section 404, Act XXV. of 1861. 845 Total Cases. | 145 | 779 | 446 | | Not shown. | 31 | |
| Sessions Court. | From unpaid Magistrates. Ditto paid ditto. | | 504 | 1,091 | 535 | | ... | 79 | |
| High Court. | | | Not shown. | 364 | 178 | 109 | Not shown. | | |

## B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—6. (Civil.)

*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1867.

| Description of Claim. | Number of Cases in different Courts. | | | | | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Village Courts. | Small Cause Courts. | Moonsiffs', Deputy Collectors', and other Sub-divisional Courts. | District Courts and Collectors'. | Superior Courts. | | |
| Civil Court Cases. | This is inapplicable to these Provinces. | | No Returns. | | | | |
| Money due. On written promise, ... | | 3,381 | | | | | |
| Money due. On unwritten promise, ... | | 1,183 | | | | | |
| Money due. On book account, ... | | 1,480 | | | | | |
| Money due. For wages, ... ... | | 739 | | | | | |
| Money due. For goods sold and delivered, | | 1,951 | | | | | |
| Money due. For breaches of contract, not included in above, ... | | ... | | | | | |
| Rent, ... ... | | 472 | | | | | |
| Recovery of personal property, or value thereof, | | 705 | | | | | |
| Damages. For injuries to person, For injuries to property, For defamation, ... | | 203 | | | | | |
| Total, ... | ... | 10,114 | | | | | |

## B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—7. (CIVIL.)

*Statement showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1867.

| Value of Suits. | | Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts. | | | | | Total value of Suits. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Village Courts. | Small Cause Courts. | Moonsiffs', Deputy Collectors', and other Subdivisional Courts. | District Courts. | Superior Courts. | | |
| In Civil Courts.<br>Not exceeding Rupees 5<br>" " " 20<br>" " " 100<br>" " " 500<br>" " " 5,000<br>" " " 1,00,000<br>Exceeding " 1,00,000 | ... | This is inapplicable to these Provinces. | Not | shown in the Annual | High Report. | Court's | Average value of each suit, Rs. 332. | |
| Total in Civil Courts, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70,635 | 7,446 | 2,34,84,128 | Fractions omitted. |
| In Revenue Courts.<br>Not exceeding Rupees 5<br>" " " 20<br>" " " 100<br>" " " 500<br>" " " 5,000 | ... | | | | Not | shown. | | |
| Total in Revenue Courts, | ... | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total, | ... | | | | | | | |

## B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—8. (Civil.)

*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1867.*

| Class of Court. | Number of Cases on the File. | | | Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining from last year. | Instituted. | Total. | |
| **Civil Courts.** | | | | |
| Non-Regulation Provinces, ... | 1,514 | 12,274 | 13,788 | 5,033 |
| Small Cause Courts, ... ... | 213 | 9,973 | 10,186 | 2,185 |
| Village Courts, ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| District Courts other than Chief Court of District, ... ... <br> Chief Court of District, ... <br> Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction, ... ... | 8,196 | 69,134 | 77,330 | 12,233 |
| Total, ... | 9,923 | 91,381 | 101,304 | 19,451 |
| **Revenue Courts.** | | | | |
| Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paid Sub-divisional ditto, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Courts of Collectors, ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Besides Miscellaneous, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total of the Cases tried under three heads, ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## B.—JUDICIAL STATE

*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits Provinces, in the*

| Class of Court. | CASES IN WHICH DECREE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Without contest in Court. | | | | | |
| | Ex-parte. | By confession. | By compromise and consent. | On merits. | By arbitration. | Total. |
| **Civil Courts.** | | | | | | |
| Non-Regulation Provinces, ... | 1,394 | 2,659 | ... | 2,277 | 332 | 11,995 |
| Small Cause Courts, ... ... | 1,899 | 2,737 | ... | 3,034 | 189 | 10,044 |
| Village Courts, ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| District Courts other than Chief Court of District, ... | | | | | | |
| Chief Court of District, ... | 7,217 | 13,234 | ... | 36,192 | 1,672 | 70,548 |
| Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction, ... | | | | | | |
| Total, ... | 10,810 | 18,630 | ... | 41,503 | 2,193 | 92,587 |
| **Revenue Courts.** | | | | | | |
| Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... | | | | | | |
| Paid Sub-divisional ditto, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,748 |
| Courts of Collectors, ... | | | | | | |
| Total, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,748 |
| Grand Total, ... | ... | ... | ... | 41,403 | ... | 102,335 |
| Besides Miscellaneous, ... | ... | ... | ... | 92,616 | ... | 142,487 |
| Grand Total of the Cases tried under three heads, ... | ... | ... | ... | 134,019 | ... | 244,822 |

MENTS—8. (CIVIL.)

*in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western* *year* 1867.—(Concluded.)

| PASSED. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONTESTED CASES TRIED AND DECIDED IN COURT. | | | | Cases pending at close of the year. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS DURING WHICH EACH CASE LASTED. | | Number of summonses to parties to appear in person. | Number of cases in which parties appeared. | Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties. | Number of witnesses who appeared. | REMARKS. |
| *In favour of Plaintiffs.* | | In favour of Defendants, Objectors, or Insolvents. | Total. | | | | | | | | |
| In whole. | In part. | | | | Contested. | Uncontested. | | | | | |
| | | | | | M. | D. | | | | | |
| | Not | shown. | | 1,307 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Not | shown. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 | 0 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,342 | 3 | 21 | Not shown. | 56,060 | Not shown. | Not shown. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,791 | ... | ... | ... | 56,060 | | | |
| | Not | shown. | ... | ... | 2 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,922 | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,713 | | | | | | | |

## B.—JUDICIAL STATE

*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits Provinces, in the*

| Class of Court. | Cases in which Decree | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Without contest in Court. | | | | | |
| | Ex-parte. | By confession. | By compromise and consent. | On merits. | By arbitration. | Total. |
| **Civil Courts.** | | | | | | |
| Non-Regulation Provinces, ... | 1,394 | 2,659 | ... | 2,277 | 332 | 11,995 |
| Small Cause Courts, ... ... | 1,899 | 2,737 | ... | 3,034 | 189 | 10,044 |
| Village Courts, ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| District Courts other than Chief Court of District, ... | | | | | | |
| Chief Court of District, ... | 7,217 | 13,234 | ... | 36,192 | 1,672 | 70,548 |
| Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction, ... | | | | | | |
| Total, ... | 10,810 | 18,630 | ... | 41,503 | 2,193 | 92,587 |
| **Revenue Courts.** | | | | | | |
| Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... | | | | | | |
| Paid Sub-divisional ditto, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,748 |
| Courts of Collectors, ... | | | | | | |
| Total, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,748 |
| Grand Total, ... | ... | ... | ... | 41,403 | ... | 102,335 |
| Besides Miscellaneous, ... | ... | ... | ... | 92,616 | ... | 142,487 |
| Grand Total of the Cases tried under three heads, ... | ... | ... | ... | 134,019 | ... | 244,822 |

MENTS—8. (CIVIL.)

*in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western* *year* 1867.—(Concluded.)

| PASSED. Contested Cases tried and decided in Court. In favour of Plaintiffs. In whole. | In part. | In favour of Defendants, Objectors, or Insolvents. | Total. | Cases pending at close of the year. | Average number of days during which each case lasted. Contested. | Uncontested. | Number of summonses to parties to appear in person. | Number of cases in which parties appeared. | Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties. | Number of witnesses who appeared. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | M. | D. | | | | | |
| | Not | shown. | | 1,307 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Not | shown. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 | 0 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,342 | 3 | 21 | Not shown. | 56,060 | Not shown. | Not shown. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,791 | ... | ... | ... | 56,060 | | | |
| | Not | shown. | ... | ... | 2 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,922 | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,713 | | | | | | | |

# B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—9. (CIVIL.)

*Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in 1867.*

| Class of Courts. | Cases on the File. | | | Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial. | Decided on Trial | | | Remanded for further investigation. | Total. | Cases pending at end of year. | Average duration of each appeal tried. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remaining of last year. | Instituted. | Total. | | In favour of Appellant. In whole. | In favour of Appellant. In part. | In favour of Respondent. | | | | | |
| Civil Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, ... ... | | | | | | Not shown. | | | | | | |
| Collector's Appellate Court, ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Appellate Court of District or Judge, Civil Appeals, .. | ... | 3,801 | 6,666 | ... | | 3,801 | | ... | 6,666 | | | |
| Chief Appellate Court of District or Judge, Revenue do, ... | ... | 2,865 | | | | 2,865 | | | | | | |
| Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province, ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Court of Province, ... Regular Appeals from Judges or Bench in Original Jurisdiction, ... | 104 | 210 | 314 | ... | | 264 | | 19 | 265 | 68 | M. 1 D. 28 | |
| Chief Court of Province, ... From District Courts, ... Special Appeals, .. | 471 | 1,872 | 2,343 | 5 | | 1,963 | | 503 | 2,471 | 380 | | |
| Total, ... | 575 | 8,748 | 9,323 | 5 | | 8,893 | | 522 | 9,402 | 448 | | |

## B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—10. (CIVIL.)

*Statement showing the Execution of Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in 1867.*

| Class of Court. | Number of Decrees passed during the year. | Number of Applications for Execution. | | | Number of Decrees completely executed. | Number of Decrees partially executed. | Number of cases in which there was no execution. | Pending at end of year. | Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced. | Number of Coercive Processes in Execution. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pending from last year. | Filed. | Total. | | | | | | Sale of real property. | Sequestration of real property. | Sale of personal property. | Imprisonments. | |
| Village Courts, ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Cause Courts, ... | 3,323 | 476 | 7,357 | 7,357 | 2,699 | 1,433 | | | | | | | | |
| Local and Sub-divisional— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Courts, ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue Courts, ... | 43,877 | Not shown. | 86,018 | 86,018 | 25,344 | 18,533 | 42,141 | | Not shown. | Not shown. | Not shown. | Not shown. | Not shown. | |
| District Courts, ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superior Courts, ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Regulation Provinces, ... | 8,411 | | 13,530 | 13,530 | 2,559 | 5,532 | 5,119 | | | | | | | |
| Total, ... | 55,611 | 476 | 106,905 | 106,905 | 30,602 | 25,498 | 47,260 | | | | | | | |

## B.—JUDICIAL STATE

*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices*

| | Name of Office. | | NUMBER OF | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Obligations for payments of money not secured on real property.* | | | | | *Receipts and other Acquittances.* | |
| | | | Not exceeding Rs. 20. | Not exceeding Rs. 200. | Not exceeding Rs. 5,000. | Exceeding Rs. 5,000. | Other personal contracts. | Not affecting real property. | Affecting real property. |
| 1 | Dehra Doon, | ... | ... | 74 | 28 | ... | 12 | ... | 9 |
| 2 | Saharunpore, | ... | 5 | 1,132 | 489 | 1 | 261 | 39 | 527 |
| 3 | Meerut, | ... | 45 | 1,707 | 489 | 3 | 333 | 54 | 164 |
| 4 | Allygurh, | .. | 26 | 2,122 | 504 | 1 | 252 | 32 | 94 |
| 5 | Agra, | ... | 88 | 4,000 | 720 | 55 | 679 | 466 | 903 |
| 6 | Furruckabad, | ... | 7 | 751 | 196 | 1 | 251 | 80 | 715 |
| 7 | Mynpoory, | ... | 277 | 2,153 | 221 | 4 | 237 | 287 | 629 |
| 8 | Moradabad, | ... | 52 | 1,950 | 517 | 5 | 551 | 48 | 990 |
| 9 | Bareilly, | ... | 256 | 7,149 | 607 | 2 | 332 | 32 | 213 |
| 10 | Shahjehanpore, | ... | 92 | 3,291 | 419 | 1 | 435 | 96 | 370 |
| 11 | Terai Pergunnahs, | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | Allahabad, | ... | 2 | 171 | 111 | 6 | 516 | 6 | 3 |
| 13 | Cawnpore, | ... | 8 | 301 | 174 | 3 | 432 | 142 | 37 |
| 14 | Futtehpore, | ... | 12 | 316 | 114 | 6 | 376 | 46 | 98 |
| 15 | Azimgurh, | ... | 5 | 260 | 151 | 2 | 116 | 11 | 95 |
| 16 | Jounpore, | ... | 19 | 195 | 53 | ... | 120 | 14 | 66 |
| 17 | Mirzapore, | ... | 19 | 447 | 107 | 3 | 244 | 47 | 302 |
| 18 | Benares, | ... | 59 | 722 | 175 | 10 | 315 | 27 | 10 |
| 19 | Ghazeepore, | ... | 4 | 270 | 139 | 1 | 166 | 16 | 471 |
| 20 | Goruckpore, | ... | 21 | 768 | 362 | 9 | 185 | 39 | 24 |
| 21 | Jhansie, | ... | 4 | 136 | 43 | 1 | 56 | 3 | 1 |
| 22 | Jaloun, | ... | ... | 111 | 57 | 1 | 95 | 15 | 23 |
| 23 | Lullutpore, | ... | ... | 28 | 18 | ... | 19 | ... | 1 |
| 24 | Kumaon, | ... | ... | 13 | 28 | 4 | 36 | 23 | 3 |
| 25 | Ajmere, | ... | 280 | 1,215 | 126 | 3 | 112 | 10 | 104 |
| 26 | Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, | ... | 4 | 177 | 27 | ... | 86 | 14 | 157 |
| | Registrar-General's Office, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total, | ... | 1,285 | 29,460 | 5,875 | 122 | 6,017 | 1,548 | 6,013 |

MENTS—12. (CIVIL.)

*in the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1867.

DEEDS REGISTERED.

| *Leases.* For terms not exceeding one year. | *Leases.* For terms affecting one year. | Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100. | Deeds of gifts of real property. | Deeds of sale or mortgages same, when value exceeds Rs. 100. | Deeds affecting real property not included in above. | Wills. | Authorities to adopt. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 18 | 38 | 3 | 149 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 351 |
| 60 | 255 | 727 | 90 | 1,595 | 639 | 4 | ... | 5,823 |
| 259 | 457 | 674 | 95 | 1,892 | 1,375 | 7 | ... | 7,754 |
| 32 | 133 | 475 | 36 | 924 | 2,089 | 2 | 1 | 6,723 |
| 121 | 473 | 1,275 | 89 | 2,181 | 1,765 | 8 | ... | 12,823 |
| 27 | 101 | 1,094 | 71 | 1,111 | 725 | 5 | ... | 5,135 |
| 12 | 64 | 1,111 | 59 | 1,264 | 844 | ... | ... | 7,162 |
| 97 | 748 | 986 | 96 | 1,749 | 2,352 | 4 | ... | 10,145 |
| 10 | 165 | 568 | 55 | 1,033 | 341 | 6 | ... | 10,769 |
| 24 | 184 | 1,299 | 64 | 1,389 | 1,268 | 2 | ... | 8,934 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 3 | 79 | 581 | 50 | 1,588 | 331 | 3 | ... | 3,250 |
| 19 | 22 | 910 | 81 | 1,389 | 406 | 6 | ... | 3,930 |
| 9 | 51 | 423 | 77 | 709 | 448 | ... | ... | 2,685 |
| 10 | 90 | 581 | 39 | 1,279 | 191 | ... | ... | 2,830 |
| 12 | 95 | 437 | 7 | 755 | 106 | 1 | 2 | 1,882 |
| 13 | 141 | 704 | 43 | 1,202 | 111 | 4 | ... | 3,387 |
| 2 | 174 | 1,324 | 96 | 1,431 | 151 | 95 | ... | 4,590 |
| 18 | 111 | 997 | 15 | 1,734 | 115 | 4 | ... | 4,061 |
| 7 | 188 | 960 | 57 | 2,318 | 500 | 1 | ... | 5,439 |
| 2 | 1 | 159 | 8 | 258 | 9 | ... | ... | 681 |
| 1 | ... | 213 | 24 | 322 | 30 | ... | ... | 892 |
| ... | 1 | 34 | ... | 29 | 15 | 1 | ... | 146 |
| 2 | 9 | 431 | 42 | 259 | 56 | 5 | 4 | 915 |
| 26 | 62 | 437 | 7 | 340 | 99 | ... | ... | 2,821 |
| 73 | 120 | 704 | 15 | 509 | 28 | ... | 1 | 1,915 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| 839 | 3,742 | 17,342 | 1,219 | 27,422 | 14,003 | 159 | 17 | 1,15,063 |

*General Return showing number and distribution of Prisoners*

| Class of Jail. | Number of Jails. | Number of Prisoners during the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Remaining from last year. | Committed during present year. | Received from other Jails. | Total in Jail during the year. | Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence payment of fines, &c. | Released for good conduct. | Released on account of sickness. | Transferred to Lunatic Asylums. | Escaped. | Died. | Executed. | Transferred to other Jails. | Average number in Jail during the year. |
| Central Jails, ... | 6 | 8,294 | 4,793 | 2,792 | 15,879 | 6,669 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 197 | 8 | 1,215 | 8,000 |
| Divisional Jails, | 3 | 626 | 1,447 | 61 | 2,134 | 1,434 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 43 | 666 |
| District Jails, ... | 29 | 7,214 | 26,436 | 621 | 34,271 | 23,308 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 29 | 188 | 46 | 3,870 | 7,030 |
| Local Lock-ups, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, ... | 38 | 16,134 | 32,676 | 3,474 | 52,284 | 31,411 | 2 | 9 | 18 | 54 | 392 | 55 | 5,128 | 15,696 |

SONS—1.

*in the Prisons of the N.-W. Provinces, for the year* 1867.

| Number of Prisoners on last day of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of Punishments for breaches of Jail Discipline. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment.* | | | | | *Under sentence of simple imprisonment.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Under sentence of transportation. | Life. | More than seven years. | More than two years. | More than six months. | Not more than six months. | More than seven years. | More than six months. | Not more than six months. | Under trial. | Civil Prisoners. | Revenue Prisoners. | In transit to other Jails. | Total. | By flogging. | Other punishments. |
| 119 | 89 | 1,495 | 3,570 | 1,963 | 394 | *1 | 49 | 23 | 27 | 26 | ... | 3 | 7,759 | 402 | 283 |
| 3 | 7 | 15 | 198 | 214 | 97 | ... | 16 | 22 | 55 | 17 | ... | ... | 644 | 25 | 6 |
| 4 | 2 | 58 | 1,241 | 2,626 | 1,523 | ... | 506 | 251 | 506 | 69 | 19 | 7 | 6,812 | 675 | 133 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 126 | 98 | 1,568 | 5,009 | 4,803 | 2,014 | 1 | 571 | 296 | 588 | 112 | 19 | 10 | 15,215 | 1,102 | 422 |

* Life.

No.

C.—PRI

*Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in*

| Number. | Name of Zillah. | Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge. | Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years. | Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Central Jails.* | | | |
| 1 | Meerut, ... | Surgeon, ... | 14·76 | In good order. Not over-crowded. |
| 2 | Bareilly, | Ditto, ... | 6·38 | Well-ventilated and healthy: not over-crowded by any means. |
| 3 | Agra, ... | Ditto, ... | 10·80 | In good order. There was no over-crowding during any part of the year. |
| 4 | Futtehgurh, ... | Asst. Surgeon, | ·62 | In buildings as yet erected, over-crowding avoided by use of tents. |
| 5 | Allahabad, ... | Ditto, ... | 6·92 | Inprocess of construction. |
| 6 | Benares, ... | Ditto, ... | 7·81 | Buildings generally in good order; no crowding at any time. |
| | Total, ... | ... ... | 7·76 | ... ... |
| | *Divisional Jails.* | | | |
| 1 | Jhansie, ... | Surgeon Major, | 6·30 | Well suited for the purpose; not crowded. |
| 2 | Ajmere, ... | Uncovd. Asst. Surgeon. | 3·86 | Built of stone and lime; slightly over-crowded. |
| 3 | Almorah, ... | Senior Assistant Commr. | 6·42 | Stone-built and in good order; not over-crowded. |
| | Total, ... | ... ... | 5·52 | ... ... |
| | *District Jails.* | | | |
| 1 | Dehra Dhoon, ... | Surgeon Major,... | 8·01 | Enclosure too small; barracks too close to each other. There has not been any crowding. |
| 2 | Saharunpore, ... | Asst. Surgeon, ... | 2·24 | Well adapted to its purpose; not crowded. |
| 3 | Moozuffernugger, | Ditto, ... | 5·97 | Brick and terraced roof building. |

2 A.

SONS—2.

*the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year* 1867.

| Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner. | Cubic feet inwards to each prisoner. | Daily dieting of each prisoner, in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c. | Average number within Jails during the year. | Average Weight: Of each prisoner when sentenced. | | | Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence. | | | Of each prisoner at beginning of the year. | | | Of each prisoner at end of the year. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | M. | S. | C. | M. | S. | C. | M. | S. | C. | M. | S. | C. |
| 1,658 | 738 | Daily average allowance, lbs. 1-14½; consisting of 20 oz. of wheaten flour, or 28 oz of bajra flour, or 16 oz. rice; 4 oz. dál, or 8 oz. vegetables; 1-6th oz. ghee with dal; 1-13th oz. oil with vegetables; 2-9ths oz. salt, and 4 oz. gram, with 12 oz. fuel. | 1,280 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| 950 | 579 | | 1,342 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 15 | [illegible] | 1 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 12 |
| 1,082 | 678 | | 1,838 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 8 | ... | | | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| ... | 528 | | 323 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | ... | | | 1 | 14 | 5 |
| 1,198 | 639 | | 1,965 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 0 | ... | | | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| ... | 465 | | 1,252 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 8 | ... | | | ... | | |
| 1,222 | 604 | ... | 8,000 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| 2,865 | 779 | | 210 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 4 | ... | | | 1 | 16 | 4 |
| 772 | 414 | Ditto. | 313 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 12 | ... | | | 1 | 17 | 4 |
| 273 | 517 | | 143 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| 1,303 | 570 | ... | 666 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 11 |
| 602 | 764 | | 42 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| 3,527 | 677 | Ditto. | 177 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 10 | ... | | | 1 | 1[illegible] | 15 |
| 1,058 | 1,140 | | 95 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | ... | | | ... | | |

No.

C.—PRI

*Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in*

| Number. | Name of Zillah. | Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge. | Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years. | Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Central Jails.*—(Concluded.) | | | |
| 1 | Meerut, ... | Surgeon, ... | 14 76 | In good order. Not over-crowded. |
| 2 | Bareilly, ... | Ditto, ... | 6 38 | Well-ventilated and healthy; not over-crowded by any means. |
| 3 | Agra, ... | Ditto, ... | 10·30 | In good order. There was no over-crowding during any part of the year. |
| 4 | Futtehgurh, ... | Asst. Surgeon, | ·62 | In buildings as yet erected; over-crowding avoided by use of tents. |
| 5 | Allahabad, ... | Ditto, ... | 6·92 | No process of construction. |
| 6 | Benares, ... | Ditto, ... | 7·81 | Buildings generally in good order: no crowding at any time. |
| | Total, ... | ... ... | 7·76 | ... ... |
| | *Divisional Jails.*—(Concluded.) | | | |
| 1 | Jhansie, ... | Surgeon Major, | 6·30 | Well suited for the purpose; not crowded. |
| 2 | Ajmere, ... | Uucovtd. Asst. Surgeon. | 3·86 | Built of stone and lime; slightly over-crowded. |
| 3 | Almorah, ... | Senior Assistant Commr. | 6·42 | Stone-built, and in good order; not over-crowded. |
| | Total, ... | ... ... | 5·52 | ... ... |
| | *District Jails.*—(Continued.) | | | |
| 1 | Dehra Dhoon, ... | Surgeon Major,... | 8·01 | Enclosure too small; barracks too close to each other. There has not been any crowding. |
| 2 | Saharunpore, ... | Asst. Surgeon,... | 2·24 | Well adapted to its purpose; not crowded. |
| 3 | Moozuffernugger, | Ditto, ... | 5·97 | Brick and terraced roof building. |

2 A.

SONS—2.

*the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year* 1867.—(Contd.)

| Sick in Hospital. Remaining at end of last year. | Received this year. | Discharged cured, or transferred. | Remaining. | Average number in Hospital during the year. | Released on account of sickness. | Died from all causes. | Total died, and released without cure. | Percentage of deaths to average strength. | Percentage to average strength of deaths and released for sickness, taken together. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 493 | 451 | 17 | 15·67 | 1 | 37 | 38 | 2·89 | 2·97 |
| 24 | 1,025 | 995 | 25 | 25·50 | ... | 29 | 29 | 2·16 | 2·16 |
| 6 | 549 | 514 | 8 | 23 | ... | 33 | 33 | 1·80 | 1·80 |
| ... | 368 | 358 | 8 | 10·34 | ... | 2 | 2 | ·62 | ·62 |
| 40 | 1,165 | 1,129 | 21 | 42·15 | ... | 55 | 55 | 2·80 | 2·80 |
| 25 | 1,018 | 979 | 26 | 35·75 | 1 | 38 | 39 | 3·03 | 3·11 |
| 107 | 4,618 | 4,426 | 105 | 25·40 | 2 | 194 | 196 | 2·42 | 2·45 |
| 7 | 309 | 312 | 4 | 9·72 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ·47 |
| 3 | 365 | 361 | 3 | 10·61 | ... | 4 | 4 | 1·27 | 1·27 |
| 5 | 312 | 311 | 6 | 8·66 | ... | 3 | 3 | 2·10 | 2·10 |
| 18 | 986 | 984 | 13 | 9·66 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1·05 | 1·20 |
| 2 | 109 | 106 | 1 | 2·72 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 9·52 | 11·90 |
| 2 | 63 | 64 | 1 | 2·18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 154 | 120 | ... | 2·41 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 16·84 | 20 |

C.—PRI

*Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in*

| Number. | Name of Zillah. | Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge. | Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years. | Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *District Jails,—* (Continued.) | | | |
| 4 | Boolundshuhur, ... | Surgeon, ... | 3·54 | Small old-fashioned pucka building; not crowded. |
| 5 | Allygurh, ... | Asst. Surgeon, ... | 11·46 | Good; well-ventilated. Not crowded. |
| 6 | Bijnour, ... | Ditto, ... | 1·97 | Kutcha buildings, with open arched side-walls; tile roofs. Never full. |
| 7 | Moradabad, ... | Surgeon, ... | 4·18 | In fair condition; no over-crowding. |
| 8 | Budaon, ... | Asst. Surgeon, ... | 5·07 | Good. Over-crowding during 3 months, from July to September, 1867. |
| 9 | Shahjehanpore, ... | Ditto, ... | 3·53 | The Jail is composed of kutcha buildings, with tiled roof; it is not at all over-crowded. |
| 10 | Muttra, ... | Joint Magte., 1st Class. | 8·52 | Kutcha and pucka; never over-crowded. |
| 11 | Agra, ... | Surgeon, ... | 1·97 | Jail under construction; no over-crowding. |
| 12 | Etawah, ... | Asst. Surgeon, ... | 3·89 | Jail newly built; excellent accommodation; no over-crowding. |
| 13 | Mynpoory, ... | Uncovtd. Asst Surgeon. | 3·10 | Pucka; good; not crowded all round the year. |
| 14 | Etah, ... | Jt. Magistrate, ... | 3·36 | Kutcha building; well ventilated. It was crowded more or less throughout the year. |
| 15 | Futtehgurh, ... | Asst. Surgeon, ... | 4·96 | Built on the radiating principle. In good order; not crowded. |
| 16 | Cawnpore, ... | Ditto, ... | 6·03 | Pucka, and the barracks are thoroughly ventilated. They have been a little crowded. |
| 17 | Futtehpore, ... | Asst. Magistrate, | 3·76 | Good, and not over-crowded. |
| 18 | Allahabad, ... | " Surgeon, ... | 3·17 | Partly pucka and partly kutcha. Never over-crowded in 1867. |
| 19 | Banda, ... | Surgeon, 40th Regt., N. I. | 5·05 | Buildings in good order; not over-crowded during the year. |

2 A.

SONS — 2.

*the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year* 1867.—(Contd.)

| Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner. | Cubic feet inwards to each prisoner. | Daily dieting of each prisoner, in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c. | Average number within Jails during the year. | Average Weight: Of each prisoner when sentenced. | Average Weight: Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence. | Average Weight: Of each prisoner at beginning of the year. | Average Weight: Of each prisoner at end of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | M. S. C. | M. S. C. | M. S. C. | M. S. C. |
| 657 | 474 | Daily average allowance, lbs. 1-14½; consisting of 20 oz. of wheaten flour, or 28 oz. of bajra flour, or 16 oz. rice; 4 oz. dál, or 8 oz. vegetables; 1-6th oz. ghee with dál: 1-13th oz. oil with vegetables; 2-9ths oz. salt, and 4 oz. gram, with 12 oz. fuel. | 120 | 1 11 0 | 1 13 0 | ... | 1 19 8 |
| 1,539 | 566 | | 328 | 1 19 0 | 1 18 0 | ... | ... |
| 1,333 | 1,070 | | 114 | 1 9 12 | 1 11 4 | ... | 1 13 6 |
| 800 | 763 | | 240 | 1 21 0 | 1 21 0 | ... | ... |
| 383 | 482 | | 295 | 1 11 4 | 1 10 8 | 1 11 4 | 1 10 8 |
| 518 | 489 | | 277 | 1 11 4 | 1 8 13 | ... | 1 14 6 |
| 1,080 | 702 | | 169 | 1 13 0 | 1 16 8 | 1 17 8 | 1 17 4 |
| 2,372 | 950 | | 341 | 1 13 0 | 1 11 0 | ... | 1 12 8 |
| 330 | 375 | | 379 | 1 15 0 | 1 15 4 | 1 15 8 | 1 15 8 |
| 535 | 612 | | 262 | 1 8 1 | 1 8 2 | ... | 1 7 10 |
| 2,092 | 498 | | 240 | 1 14 6 | 1 14 0 | 1 12 12 | 1 12 12 |
| 847 | 680 | | 318 | 1 14 0 | 1 13 12 | 1 12 15 | 1 13 10 |
| 517 | 888 | | 284 | 1 6 8 | 1 9 0 | ... | 1 15 0 |
| 639 | 551 | | 292 | 1 8 11 | 1 8 11 | ... | 1 8 12 |
| 610 | 562 | | 546 | 1 20 15 | 1 20 0 | 1 20 15 | 1 20 14 |
| 766 | 396 | | 223 | 1 18 14 | 1 17 12 | ... | 1 17 14 |

No.

C.—PRI

*Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in*

| Number. | Name of Zillah. | Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge. | Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years. | Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Distrct Jails.*—(Continued.) | | | |
| 4 | Boolnndshuhur, | Surgeon, ... | 3·54 | Small old-fashioned pucka building; not crowded. |
| 5 | Allygurh, ... | Asst. Surgeon, ... | 11·46 | Good, well-ventilated. Not crowded. |
| 6 | Bijnour, ... | Ditto, .. | 1·97 | Kutcha buildings, with open arched side-walls; tile roofs. Never full. |
| 7 | Moradabad, .. | Surgeon, ... | 4·18 | In fair condition ; no over-crowding. |
| 8 | Budaon, ... | Asst. Surgeon, ... | 5·07 | Good. Over-crowding during 3 months, from July to September, 1687. |
| 9 | Shahjehanpore,... | Ditto, ... | 3·53 | The Jail is composed of kutcha buildings, with tiled roof; it is not at all over-crowded. |
| 10 | Muttra, ... | Joint Magte., 1st Class. | 8·52 | Kutcha and pucka; never over-crowded. |
| 11 | Agra, ... | Surgeon, ... | 1·97 | Jail under construction ; no over-crowding. |
| 12 | Etawah, ... | Asst. Surgeon, ... | 3·89 | Jail newly built; excellent accommodation ; no over-crowding. |
| 13 | Mynpoorie, ... | Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon. | 3·10 | Pucka; good ; not crowded all round the year. |
| 14 | Etah, ... | Jt. Magistrate, ... | 3·36 | Kutcha building ; well ventilated. It was crowded more or less throughout the year. |
| 15 | Futtehgurh, ... | Asst. Surgeon, ... | 4·96 | Built on the radiating principle. In good order; not crowded. |
| 16 | Cawnpore, ... | Ditto, ... | 6·03 | Pucka, and the barracks are thoroughly ventilated. They have been a little crowded. |
| 17 | Futtehpore, ... | Asst. Magistrate, | 3·76 | Good, and not over-crowded. |
| 18 | Allahabad, ... | " Surgeon, ... | 3·17 | Partly pucka and partly kutcha. Never over-crowded in 1867. |
| 19 | Banda, | Surgeon, 40th Regt., N. I. | 5·05 | Buildings in good order; not over-crowded during the year. |

2 A.

SONS—2.

*the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year* 1867.—(Contd.)

| Sick in Hospital. | | | | | Released on account of sickness. | Died from all causes. | Total died, and released without cure. | Percentage of deaths to average strength. | Percentage to average strength of deaths, and released for sickness, taken together. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining at end of last year. | Received this year. | Discharged cured or transferred. | Remaining. | Average number in Hospital during the year. | | | | | |
| 2 | 62 | 64 | ... | 1·64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 336 | 335 | 6 | 7·32 | ... | 3 | 3 | ·91 | ·91 |
| 2 | 35 | 35 | 1 | ·96 | ... | 1 | 1 | ·87 | ·87 |
| 2 | 115 | 113 | 1 | 2·53 | ... | 3 | 3 | 1·25 | 1·25 |
| 5 | 160 | 161 | 1 | 3·91 | ... | 3 | 3 | 1·01 | 1·01 |
| 8 | 218 | 197 | 11 | 10·98 | ... | 18 | 18 | 6·50 | 6·50 |
| 2 | 173 | 169 | 2 | 3·22 | ... | 4 | 4 | 2·36 | 2 36 |
| 1 | 109 | 100 | 1 | 2·88 | ... | 9 | 9 | 2 64 | 2·64 |
| ... | 181 | 175 | ... | 2·31 | ... | 6 | 6 | 1·58 | 1·58 |
| 6 | 116 | 113 | 4 | 5·66 | ... | 5 | 5 | 1·91 | 1·91 |
| 3 | 138 | 137 | 3 | 4·66 | ... | 1 | 1 | ·41 | ·41 |
| 18 | 306 | 312 | 5 | 9·92 | ... | 7 | 7 | 2·20 | 2·20 |
| 7 | 270 | 258 | 12 | 8·15 | ... | 7 | 7 | 2·49 | 2·49 |
| 7 | 386 | 367 | 15 | 13·20 | ... | 11 | 11 | 3·76 | 3·[illegible]6 |
| ... | 491 | 464 | 10 | 19·70 | ... | 17 | 17 | 3·11 | 3 11 |
| 13 | 314 | 304 | 12 | 11·75 | ... | 11 | 11 | 4·96 | 4·96 |

No.

C.—PRI

*Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in*

| Number. | Name of Zillah. | Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge. | Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years. | Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *District Jails.—* (Continued.) | | | |
| 20 | Humeerpore, ... | Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon. | 5·29 | Buildings good and substantial, and not over-crowded. |
| 21 | Mirzapore, ... | Surgeon, ... | 5·26 | Puckabuildings; over-crowded for a short period. |
| 22 | Ghazeepore, ... | Asst. Surgeon, | 3·44 | Arched roofed pucka barracks: not over-crowded during the year. |
| 23 | Azimgurh, ... | Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon and Zillah Magte. | 5·43 | Not over-crowded. |
| 24 | Goruckpore, ... | Magistrate, ... | 8·53 | No return. |
| 25 | Bustee, | Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon. | 6·38 | Temporary building; slightly over-crowded for some months past. |
| 26 | Jounpore, ... | Ditto, and Dy. Magistrate. | 4·57 | No return. |
| 27 | Ooraie, ... | Hony. Asst. Surgeon. | 9·75 | On the old plan (2 pucka, and other 4 kutcha); not over-crowded. |
| 28 | Lullutpore, ... | Asst. Surgeon, | 2·71 | In good order; no over-crowding. |
| 29 | Beawr, ... | Asst. Commr., | 2·56 | Good; over-crowded. |
| | Total, ... | ... ... | 4·98 | ... ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL, ... | ... ... | 6·09 | ... ... |

2 A.

SONS—2.

*the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year* 1867.—(Contd.)

| Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner. | Cubic feet inwards to each prisoner. | Daily dieting of each prisoner, in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c. | Average number within Jails during the year. | AVERAGE WEIGHT: Of each prisoner when sentenced. | Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence. | Of each prisoner at beginning of the year. | Of each prisoner at end of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | M. S. C. | M. S. C. | M. S. C. | M. S. C. |
| 1,497 | 871 | Daily average allowance, lbs. 1-14½; consisting of 20 oz. wheaten flour, or 28 oz. of bajra flour, or 15 oz. rice; 4 oz. dâl, or 8 oz vegetables; 1-6th oz. ghee with dâl; 1-13th oz. oil with vegetables; 2-9ths oz. salt, and 4 oz. gram, with 12 oz. fuel. | 141 | 1 18 0 | 1 18 7 | 1 17 14 | 1 18 2 |
| 1,164 | 338 | | 229 | 1 5 0 | 1 3 10 | 1 6 7 | 1 4 9 |
| 2,512 | 528 | | 417 | 1 13 2 | 1 16 4 | ... | ... |
| 409 | 237 | | 327 | 1 12 12 | 1 13 8 | 1 10 5 | 1 13 5 |
| 886 | 775 | | 382 | 1 10 0 | 1 7 0 | 1 11 0 | 1 0 0 |
| ... | ... | | 168 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 925 | 1,393 | | 232 | 1 7 5 | 1 7 7 | 1 7 6 | 1 7 8 |
| 945 | 1,304 | | 89 | 1 11 0 | 1 12 4 | 1 10 4 | 1 8 12 |
| 931 | 842 | | 113 | 1 7 0 | 1 9 12 | 1 10 0 | 1 11 8 |
| 526 | 343 | | 90 | 1 16 9 | 1 20 10 | ... | 1 15 4 |
| 1,071 | 688 | ... | 6,930 | 1 12 5 | 1 13 0 | 1 12 9 | 1 12 7 |
| 1,199 | 621 | ... | 15,596 | 1 12 1 | 1 12 13 | 1 9 5 | 1 13 0 |

No.

C.—PRI

*Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in*

| Number. | Name of Zillah. | Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge. | Average percentage of mortality to strength during the last 10 years. | Character of Jail and Jail buildings; and state—whether crowded or otherwise—in present year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *District Jails,* (Concluded.) | | | |
| 20 | Humeerpore, ... | Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon. | 5·29 | Buildings good and substantial, and not over-crowded. |
| 21 | Mirzapore, ... | Surgeon, ... | 5·26 | Pucka buildings; over-crowded for a short period. |
| 22 | Ghazeepore, ... | Asst. Surgeon, | 3·44 | Arched-roofed pucka barracks; not over-crowded during the year. |
| 23 | Azimgurh, ... | Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon and Zillah Magte. | 5·43 | Not over-crowded. |
| 24 | Goruckpore, ... | Magistrate, ... | 8·53 | No return. |
| 25 | Bustee, ... | Uncovtd. Asst. Surgeon. | 6·38 | Temporary building; slightly overcrowded for some months past. |
| 26 | Jounpore, ... | Ditto and Dy. Magistrate | 4·57 | No return. |
| 27 | Ooraie, ... | Hony. Asst. Surgeon. | 9·75 | On the old plan (2 pucka, and other 4 kutcha); not over-crowded. |
| 28 | Lullutpore, ... | Asst. Surgeon, | 2·57 | In good order; no over-crowding. |
| 29 | Beawr, ... | Asst. Commr., | 2·56 | Good; over-crowded. |
| | Total, ... | ... ... | 4·98 | ... ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL, ... | ... ... | 6·09 | ... ... |

2 A.

SONS—2.

*the Jails of the N.-W. Provinces, during the year* 1867.—(Concld.)

| Sick in Hospital. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining at end of last year. | Received this year. | Discharged, cured or transferred. | Remaining. | Average number in Hospital during the year. | Released on account of sickness. | Died from all causes. | Total died, and released without cure. | Percentage of deaths to average strength. | Percentage to average strength of deaths, and released for sickness, taken together. |
| 3 | 190 | 183 | 7 | 7·02 | ... | 3 | 3 | 2·13 | 2·13 |
| 7 | 173 | 165 | 9 | 7·24 | ... | 6 | 6 | 2·62 | 2·62 |
| 5 | 119 | 112 | 3 | 1·82 | ... | 9 | 9 | 2 15 | 2·15 |
| 6 | 269 | 262 | 6 | 6·40 | ... | 7 | 7 | 2·14 | 2·14 |
| 3 | 215 | 200 | 3 | 6·10 | ... | 15 | 15 | 3·92 | 3·92 |
| 1 | 151 | 127 | 15 | 3·85 | ... | 10 | 10 | 5·95 | 5·95 |
| 6 | 264 | 260 | 6 | 6·73 | ... | 4 | 4 | 1·72 | 1·72 |
| 1 | 153 | 150 | 2 | 3·57 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2·24 | 2·24 |
| 3 | 197 | 197 | 1 | 4·13 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1·77 | 1·77 |
| 10 | 250 | 248 | 9 | 9·92 | ... | 3 | 3 | 3·33 | 3·33 |
| 135 | 5,697 | 5,498 | 147 | 5 96 | 4 | 187 | 191 | 2·70 | 2·75 |
| 260 | 11,301 | 10,908 | 265 | 13·67 | 7 | 388 | 395 | 2·49 | 2 53 |

C.—P R I

*Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of*

*Provinces, in*

| Class of Jails. | Average number of Prisoners liable to labor during the year. — Employed. — On Jail service. | In Jail Gardens. | On Jail buildings. | On labor outside Jail. | Intramural Manufactures, &c. — Weaving Cloth. | Weaving Blankets. | Making Durrees. | Making Carpets, &c. | Making Paper. | Spinning Cotton, and making Cotton Ropes, &c. | Coarse Matting, Tat Puttee, Ban, &c. | Smith's and Carpenter's Shops. | Oil-pressing. | Sewing, Dyeing, and Miscellaneous. | Lithographic and Type Press. | Making Tents. | Saddlery and Shoe-making. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central, ... | 1,160¾ | 389 | 2,946¼ | ... | 387¼ | 391½ | 243½ | 96 | 221 | 176½ | 253½ | 24½ | 26 | 129 | 85 | 2 | 14 |
| Divisional, ... | 106¼ | 35½ | 64¼ | 22 | 78 | 5½ | 61 | 12½ | 5¾ | 4 | ... | 2½ | 0¾ | 14½ | 1½ | ... | 0¼ |
| District, ... | 1,206¾ | 278½ | 1,803½ | 24¼ | 274¾ | 190 | 149½ | 75½ | 366¼ | 148½ | 193½ | 32 | 27¼ | 64½ | 1 | 0½ | 15 |
| Local Lock-ups, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, ... | 2,474 | 703 | 4,814 | 46 | 740 | 587 | 454 | 184 | 646 | 329 | 447 | 59 | 54 | 208 | 87 | 2½ | 29¼ |

SONS—3.

*Working Prisoners in the Prisons of the North-Western* ... *the Year* 1867.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total. | 2,049¾ | 239 | 1,537¼ | ... | 3,826 |
| In solitary cells. | 2 | 0¼ | 4¾ | ... | 7 |
| Sick and infirm. | 293¾ | 26¼ | 456 | ... | 776 |
| Convalescent or exempted from labour. | 855¾ | 54¼ | 467 | ... | 1,377 |
| Total. | 7,697¼ | 548 | 5,777¾ | ... | 14,023 |
| Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c., &c. | Rs. As. P. 1,32,245 15 11 | Rs. As. P. 11,518 6 11 | Rs. As. P. 55,228 3 6 | ... | Rs. As. P. 1,98,992 10 4 |
| Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c. | 2,00,009 9 11 | 15,007 9 10 | 80,296 8 11 | ... | 2,95,313 12 8 |
| Net amount credited to Government. | 59,900 0 0 | 1,600 0 0 | 15,677 3 5 | ... | 77,177 3 5 |
| Average annual cash earning of each prisoner liable to labour. | 33 11 6¼ | 28 10 4 | 26 1 0¾ | ... | 30 6 3 |
| Average annual cash earning of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c. | 32 9 3¼ | 22 10 8¼ | 19 3 3¼ | ... | 26 9 4½ |
| Number of prisoners under education in Jail. | 3,647 | 60 | 193 | ... | 3,900 |

# C.—PRISONS—4.

*Statement showing the Establishments and cost of the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1867.

| Class of Prison. | Establishment. | | | | | | | Expenditure during the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Jail guards regular. | Number of Officers other than regular guards. | | | | | | Jail guards or regular Police or Military. | | | Establishment other than guard. | | | Feeding, contingent, building and other expenses. | | | Total. | | |
| | | European. | Native Officers, Writers, &c. | Turnkeys. | Contingent and occasional guards. | Attached to Hospital. | Total. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. |
| Central Jails, ... ... | 290 | 31 | 60 | 181 | 206 | 21 | 789 | 28,357 | 5 | 1 | 1,21,433 | 0 | 5 | 2,33,636 | 6 | 6 | 3,83,476 | 12 | 0 |
| Divisional Jails, ... ... | 43 | ... | 12 | .. | 49 | 3 | 107 | 3,600 | 0 | 0 | 6,559 | 15 | 5 | 26,584 | 12 | 2 | 36,744 | 11 | 7 |
| District Jails, ... ... | 298 | 1 | 120 | 3 | 526 | 29 | 977 | 25,284 | 8 | 0 | 63,049 | 1 | 2 | 2,08,684 | 3 | 4 | 2,97,017 | 12 | 6 |
| Total, ... | 631 | 32 | 192 | 184 | 781 | 53 | 1,873 | 57,241 | 13 | 1 | 1,91,042 | 1 | 0 | 4,68,955 | 6 | 0 | 7,17,239 | 4 | 1 |

## C.—PRISONS—4.

*Statement showing the Establishments and cost of the Prisons of the N.-W. Provinces, for the year* 1867.—(Contd.)

| Class of Prison. | Expenditure during the Year.—(Contd.) | | | | | | Average gross cost of each Prisoner. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deduct profit of manufactures credited. | | | Net cost. | | | For Jail guards. | | | For establishment. | | | For diet. | | | For clothing and bedding. | | | For medicine, &c. | | | For additions and repairs to Jail. | | | For miscellaneous contingencies. | | | Total. | | |
| | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. |
| Central Jails, ... | 66,781 | 6 | 4 | 3,16,695 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 0¼ | 18 | 6 | 4¼ | 18 | 1 | 8¾ | 3 | 5 | 1¼ | 0 | 7 | 7¾ | 0 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 9½ | 51 | 14 | 10¾ |
| Divisional Jails, | 5,417 | 12 | 1 | 31,326 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 0½ | 10 | 12 | 11¾ | 24 | 6 | 10¼ | 4 | 3 | 4½ | 1 | 9 | 5½ | 2 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 4¾ | 60 | 8 | 10 |
| District Jails, ... | 29,522 | 1 | 10 | 2,67,495 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 7½ | 11 | 15 | 4½ | 15 | 8 | 7¾ | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 8¾ | 4 | 7 | 1¾ | 11 | 1 | 10½ | 51 | 9 | 10½ |
| Total, ... | 1,01,721 | 4 | 3 | 6,15,517 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 7½ | 12 | 10 | 4 | 17 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 6½ | 0 | 8 | 4¾ | 2 | 3 | 1¼ | 7 | 13 | 10½ | 47 | 7 | 7½ |

## C.—PRISONS—4.

*Statement showing the Establishments and cost of the Prisons of the N.-W. Provinces, for the year* 1867.—(Concld.)

| Class of Prison. | Average net cost of each Prisoner after deducting profit credited. | | | Average cost of principle articles of Diet during the year, showing Nos. of lbs. obtained for one Rupee. | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Wheat flour. | Rice. | Dál. | Vegetables. | Ghee. | Oil. | Salt. | Fuel. | Parched gram. | Chillies. | |
| | Rs. | As. | P. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Jails, ... | 44 | 15 | 9 | 37½ | 26 | 38½ | 120 | 3½ | 9¾ | 16 | 222 | 38 | 5½ | |
| Divisional Jails, ... | 52 | 2 | 3¼ | 24½ | 17¾ | 26¾ | 81¼ | 4 | 6½ | 42¼ | 327 | 29 | 6 | |
| District Jails, ... | 46 | 9 | 0½ | 37¾ | 25¼ | 40¾ | 88½ | 3¼ | 10¼ | 19¼ | 311¾ | 39½ | 7¾ | |
| Total, ... | 40 | 11 | 10¾ | 33¼ | 23 | 35¼ | 96¾ | 3½ | 8¾ | 25¾ | 287 | 35½ | 6½ | |

# C.—PRISONS—5.

*Statement showing Sex, Age, previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the N.-W. Provinces, on the last day of the year 1867.*

| Class of Prison. | Sex. | | | Age. | | | | | | | | Number of times convicted. | | | | | Education. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Under 12 years. | 12 and under 16 years. | 16 and under 20 years. | 20 to 30. | 30 to 40. | 40 to 50. | 50 to 60. | Above 60. | 1st conviction. | 2nd conviction. | 3rd conviction. | More than three times convicted. | Uncertain. | Number who can read only. | Number who can read and write. | Number well educated. | Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail. | Language and character in which they read and write. |
| Central, ... | 7,392 | 336 | 7,728 | 34 | 126 | 946 | 2,151 | 2,590 | 892 | 575 | 414 | 5,516 | 1,148 | 446 | 212 | 406 | 2,698 | 987 | 664 | 2,208 | English, Nagree, Persian, and Oordoo. |
| Divisional, ... | 565 | 25 | 590 | ... | 3 | 89 | 203 | 133 | 111 | 28 | 23 | 545 | 25 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 53 | 80 | 31 | 38 | |
| District, ... | 6,055 | 251 | 6,306 | 2 | 71 | 918 | 2,301 | 1,930 | 583 | 338 | 163 | 5,431 | 548 | 172 | 86 | 69 | 233 | 409 | 90 | 365 | |
| Local Lock-ups, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total, ... | 14,012 | 612 | 14,624 | 36 | 200 | 1,953 | 4,655 | 4,653 | 1,586 | 941 | 600 | 11,492 | 1,721 | 628 | 307 | 476 | 2,984 | 1,476 | 785 | 2,611 | |

## C.—PRISONS—6.

*Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year 1867.*

| Classification according to Religion, Races, &c. | | Average of each Individual of each Class. Height in Feet and Inches. | | Average of each Individual of each Class. Weight in lbs. | Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ft. | In. | | |
| According to Religion. | Mahomedan, ... | 5 | 4 | 108 | |
| | Hindoo, ... | 5 | 4 | 107 | |
| | Christian, ... | 5 | 4¼ | 121½ | |
| According to Race. | Hindoostanees, ... | 5 | 4 | 107 | Caucasian; with straight black hair, elevated forehead, facial angle, good-tempered, and intellectual, as a rule. The Goorkhas have rather broad flat faces, small dark eyes, dark straight hair, and small features; they are good-tempered, but not so intelligent as the former class. |
| | Punjabees, ... | 5 | 5½ | 116 | |
| | Bengalees, ... | 5 | 3 | 102 | |
| | Europeans, ... | 5 | 3½ | 126½ | |
| | Eurasians, ... | 5 | 5 | 108 | |
| | Goorkhas, ... | 4 | 6 | 92 | |
| | Madrasees, ... | 5 | 7 | 114 | |
| | Affghans, ... | 5 | 4 | 127 | |
| | Moguls, ... | 5 | 2 | 107½ | |
| | Marwarees, ... | 5 | 9 | 110½ | |
| | Paharees, ... | 5 | 4 | 105½ | |
| Hindoos according to Caste. | Brahmin, ... | 5 | 4 | 107 | |
| | Rajpoot, ... | 5 | 4¾ | 110½ | |
| | Kaeth, ... | 5 | 3¼ | 105¾ | |
| | Chutree, ... | 5 | 0½ | 107½ | |
| | Buneeah, ... | 5 | 4 | 107¾ | |
| | Jat, ... | 5 | 6¼ | 117 | |
| | Goojur, ... | 5 | 6¼ | 116 | |
| | Lodha, ... | 5 | 5 | 109½ | |
| | Goldsmith, ... | 5 | 4 | 104¼ | |
| | Blacksmith, ... | 5 | 3¼ | 112½ | |
| | Carpenter, ... | 4 | 10 | 108½ | |
| | Barber, ... | 5 | 4¼ | 105 | |
| | Washerman, ... | 5 | 5¾ | 106¾ | |
| | Telee, ... | 5 | 1½ | 102¾ | |
| | Tumolee, ... | 5 | 2½ | 110¼ | |
| | Malee, ... | 5 | 3½ | 101½ | |
| | Aheer, ... | 5 | 5¼ | 109 | |
| | Kahar, ... | 5 | 4 | 106½ | |
| | Koomhar, ... | 5 | 5½ | 105 | |
| | Bhur, ... | 5 | 8 | 116¾ | |
| | Chumar, ... | 5 | 4¼ | 107¾ | |
| | Pasee, ... | 5 | 4¼ | 113¼ | |
| | Bome, ... | 5 | 8 | 111¾ | |
| | Bhungee, ... | 5 | 3¼ | 109 | |
| | General average, | 5 | 4¼ | 109 | |

## C.—PRISONS—7.

*Statement showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1867.

| | | | Number of Individuals. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRADES, &C. | Agriculturists, ... ... | | 7,696 | |
| | Labourers,... ... ... | | 2,997 | |
| | Watchmen, ... ... | | 224 | |
| | Fishermen or Boatmen, ... | | 97 | |
| | Carpenters, ... ... | | 120 | |
| | Masons,... ... ... | | 213 | |
| | Workers in Metals, ... ... | | 263 | |
| | Shopkeepers, ... ... | | 1,272 | |
| | Writers, ... ... ... | | 313 | |
| | Servants, ... ... ... | | 827 | |
| | Weavers, ... ... ... | | 82 | |
| | Barbers, ... ... ... | | 20 | |
| | Zemindars, ... ... | | 248 | |
| | Pundits, ... ... ... | | 11 | |
| | Prostitutes, ... ... | | 28 | |
| | Beggars, ... ... ... | | 152 | |
| | Other Trades, ... ... | | 61 | |
| | Total, ... | | 14,624 | |
| SOCIAL RELATIONS. | Unmarried, ... ... | | 2,369 | Registers were incomplete. |
| | Widower or Widow, ... ... | | 1,332 | |
| | Married, | One Wife or Husband, | 7,323 | |
| | | Two ditto ditto,... | 845 | |
| | | More than two ditto,... | 148 | |
| | Have Children. | Not more than three, ... | 4,588 | |
| | | More than three, ... | 2,239 | |

# D.—POLICE—1.

*Statement showing the Police Force entertained in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1867.

| Regular organized Police, including Town Police subject to Rules of Regular Police. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Total number of all grades during the year.* | | | | | *Detail of number at end of year.* | | | | | | | *Average annual pay.* | | | | *Total cost, including contingencies.* | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Men. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remaining last year. | Recruited this year. | Died. | Discharged or deserted. | Remaining at end of present year. | European Officers. | Native Officers. | Foot. | Mounted. | Number for whom fire-arms are provided. | Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided. | Number for whom batons are provided. | Of each European Officer. | Of each Native Officer. | Of each Mounted man. | Of each Foot man. | Paid by Imperial Government. | Paid by Individuals and Officers. | Paid by Local Funds. | Number of men. | Average number of houses in each man's charge. | Average emoluments of each man, per mensem. | By whom paid. | Total cost. | Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular. | Grand Total Cost. |
| 25,288 | 3,272 | 298 | 2,256 | 26,006 | 129 | 4,222 | 20,617 | 1,038 | 10,183 | 18,091 | 20,641 | 4,776 | 253 | 240 | 72 | Rs. 38,63,910 | Rs. 39,461-3-10 | Rs. 4,36,417-14-5 | 75,074 | 78 | Rs. 2-14-10 | Government Zemindars, in lands, choongees, &c. | Rs. 18,16,352-3-2 | 1,01,080 | Rs. 56,56,171-5-6 |

# D.—POLICE—2.

*Statement showing distribution of Regular Police Force in the N.-W. Provinces, on the last day of the year* 1867.

| General distribution of Officers and Men. | | | | Number of Sub-divisions under a European Officer. | Number of Sub-divisions under a superior Native Officer, or Thannahs. | Total number of Police posts. | Average of each European Officer's charge. | | Average of each Native Officer's charge. | | Average distance of each Village from nearest Police post. | | Average distance of each post from the next on the main lines of road. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armed Guards on Treasuries. | Guarding Jails. | At Head-quarters of Districts (not on Police duty), and absent on leave. | Remaining available for Police duty. | | | | Area in miles. | Population. | Area in miles. | Population. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 1,480 | 983 | 4,537 | 19,006 | 748 | 420 | 1,168 | 2,055 | 8,19,477 | 171 | 68,007 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | |

# D.—POLICE—3.

*Statement showing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the N.-W. Provinces, on the last day of the year 1867.*

| | Classification according to Religion, Races, &c. | Average age. | Average height. | | Average weight. | | General physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Ft. | In. | Stones. | lbs. | |
| According to Religion. | Mahomedans, ... | 32 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 0 | |
| | Hindoos, ... | 28 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 2 | |
| | Sikhs, ... | 30 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 4 | |
| | Christians, ... | 32 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 0 | |
| | Parsees, ... | 30 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 0 | |
| | Other Castes, ... | 31 | 5 | [illegible] | 8 | 12 | |
| According to Countries and Races. | Hindoostanees, ... | 33 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 8 | |
| | Punjabees, ... | 34 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 4 | |
| | Affghans, ... | 34 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 10 | |
| | Beloochees, ... | 33 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| | From West Himalayas, | 29 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | |
| | From Eastern Himalayas, | 32 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 0 | |
| | Bengalees, ... | 31 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 8 | |
| | From Mahratta Countries, | 30 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 12 | |
| | Telingas, ... | 33 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 0 | |
| | Canarese, ... | 33 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 0 | |
| | Tamuls, ... | 33 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 0 | |
| | Malabars, ... | 33 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 0 | |
| | Other Castes, ... | 26 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 2 | |
| Hindoos, according to Caste. | Brahmins, ... | 29 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 6 | |
| | Rajpoots, ... | 28 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 0 | |
| | Kayuths, ... | 28 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 0 | |
| | Buneeahs, ... | 30 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | |
| | Aheers, ... | 27 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 4 | |
| | Jats, ... | 30 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 6 | |
| | Kahars, ... | 31 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 6 | |
| | Sikhs, ... | 32 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 4 | |
| | Hillmen ... | 30 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 0 | |
| | Other castes, ... | 30 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 | |
| | General average, ... | | | | | | |

# D.—POLICE—4.

*Statement showing general result of Police Operations in regard to each great Class of Crime usually dealt with by the Police in the North-Western Provinces of* 1867.

| Class of Crime. | Persons arrested without Warrant. | | | | | | Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of persons arrested. | Released without trial. | Acquitted, including released on appeal or at Sessions. | Ordered to find security. | Finally convicted. | Average number of days occupied by each case. | Number of informations lodged. | Number of persons arrested or summoned. | Number acquitted. | Number ordered to find security. | Number convicted. |
| Offences against public justice, ... | 823 | 62 | 64 | 35 | 627 | Information not available. | 669 | 1,641 | 332 | 291 | 1,008 |
| Offences relating to Coin or Stamps, ... | 136 | 24 | 35 | ... | 75 | | 53 | 46 | 20 | ... | 25 |
| Murder, For sake of robbery, ... | 104 | 13 | 33 | ... | 40 | | 14 | 13 | 13 | ... | ... |
| Murder, From other motives, ... | 417 | 48 | 94 | 1 | 237 | | 68 | 72 | 37 | ... | 27 |
| Culpable homicide, ... | 424 | 53 | 88 | 8 | 257 | | 54 | 52 | 27 | ... | 26 |
| Suicide, ... | 29 | 17 | 35 | 2 | 133 | | 288 | 242 | 86 | ... | 152 |
| Other serious offences against the person, not connected with attacks on property, | 1,852 | 187 | 304 | 13 | 1,278 | | 2,122 | 3,699 | 1,658 | ... | 2,027 |
| Public and local nuisances, ... | 5,032 | 115 | 178 | 2 | 4,683 | | 613 | 1,067 | 188 | ... | 878 |
| Offences against property, accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt, ... | 1,543 | 64 | 93 | 2 | 345 | | 193 | 292 | 135 | ... | 119 |
| Theft by house-breaking or house trespass without personal violence, ... | 3,028 | 287 | 490 | 23 | 2,048 | | 2,261 | 530 | 252 | ... | 258 |
| Theft, ... | 8,813 | 859 | 1,251 | 89 | 6,458 | | 5,182 | 1,516 | 793 | ... | 602 |
| Receiving stolen property, ... | 2,692 | 353 | 512 | 7 | 1,760 | | 412 | 304 | 127 | ... | 152 |
| Mischief of serious character, ... | 79 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 43 | | 511 | ... | 407 | 3 | 389 |
| Belonging to a gang of dacoits, robbers, or thieves, vagrancy and bad character, | 226 | 24 | 34 | 76 | 95 | | 318 | 539 | 160 | 167 | 202 |
| Breaches of special laws cognizable by Police, ... | 3,386 | 128 | 192 | 19 | 3,016 | | 708 | 855 | 296 | 41 | 533 |
| Minor offences not cognizable by Police, but prosecuted by information before Magistrates, ... | 155 | 1 | 48 | ... | 103 | | 7,891 | 15,351 | 5,754 | 188 | 9,430 |
| Total, ... | 28,739 | 2,242 | 3,378 | 281 | 21,198 | | 21,357 | 26,219 | 10,285 | 690 | 15,828 |

## III.—STATISTICS OF

### A. — F I

*Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the*

| Sources of Income. | Gross Receipts. | Refunds and Drawbacks. |
|---|---|---|
| *Territorial.* | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land Revenue, ... ... ... ... | 4,08,40,164 | 51,138 |
| Forest, ... ... ... ... ... | 5,18,050 | ... |
| Excise on Spirits and Drugs, ... ... | 22,14,751 | 1,501 |
| Tributes and Contributions from Native States, | 17,03,726 | ... |
| Total, Territorial, ... | 4,52,76,691 | 52,639 |
| *Imperial.* | | |
| License Tax, ... ... ... ... | 9,96,749 | 74,789 |
| Customs, ... ... ... ... ... | 7,12,331 | 44 |
| Salt, ... ... ... ... ... | 46,48,173 | 409 |
| Opium, ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... |
| Stamps, ... ... ... ... ... | 32,13,145 | 61,723 |
| Post-Office, ... ... ... }<br>Electric Telegraph, ... ... }<br>Mint, ... ... ... ... } | ... | ... |
| Law and Justice, ... ... ... ... | 8,20,999 | 21,300 |
| Police, ... ... ... ... ... | 4,76,025 | 4,455 |
| Public Works: Toll Dues, Fines, &c., ... ... | 1,58,635 | 1,831 |
| Public Works: Rent of Buildings, ... ... | 20,763 | 60 |
| Public Works: Sales of Produce, ... ... ... | 1,22,697 | ... |
| Public Works: Sales of Buildings and of Tools and Plant, ... ... ... | 21,566 | ... |
| Public Works: Profit from Barrack Supplies, ... | 3,472 | ... |
| Public Works: Water-rent, &c., ... ... ... | 21,01,089 | 5,449 |
| Marine, ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... |
| Education, ... ... ... ... | 65,165 | ... |
| Interest, ... ... ... ... ... | 2,343 | ... |
| Miscellaneous, ... ... ... ... | 1,45,570 | 5,947 |
| Total, Imperial, ... | 1,35,08,637 | 1,76,007 |
| *Local.* | | |
| Local Funds, ... ... ... ... | ... | ... |
| Road Fund, ... ... ... ... | 5,77,609 | 483 |
| Ferry Fund, ... ... ... ... | 4,28,331 | 1,892 |
| Staging Bungalow Fund, ... ... ... | 14,047 | ... |
| Municipal Fund, ... ... ... ... | 14,06,322 | 3,320 |
| One per Cent. Income Tax Fund,... ... | 6,300 | ... |
| Total, Local, ... | 24,32,609 | 5,695 |
| GROSS RECEIPTS, ... | 6,12,17,937 | 2,34,341 |

# PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## NANCE—1.

*North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1867-68.

| Charges Against Income. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charges of Collection, including cost of Salt and Opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works. | Allowances and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements. | Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, and charitable grants. | Total. | Net Receipts. | Deficit. |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 34,10,450 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| 2,95,874 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,58,847 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40,65,171 | 8,12,010 | 49,236 | 49,26,417 | 4,02,97,635 | .. |
| 31,742 | ... | ... | 31,742 | 8,90,218 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,12,287 | ... |
| 6,19,070 | ... | ... | 6,19,070 | 40,28,694 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 1,64,242 | ... | ... | 1,64,242 | 29,87,180 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,99,699 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,71,570 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,56,804 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,708 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,22,607 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,566 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,472 | ... |
| 10,92,464 | ... | ... | 10,92,464 | 10,03,176 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 65,165 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,343 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,39,623 | |
| 19,07,518 | ... | ... | 19,07,518 | 1,14,25,112 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 82,50,069 | ... |
| 28,657 | ... | 5,844 | 34,501 | 3,43,591 | ... |
| 67,443 | ... | 228 | 67,671 | 3,62,552 | ... |
| 4,717 | ... | ... | 4,717 | 9,511 | 181 |
| 1,61,205 | 20,066 | 56,932 | 2,38,203 | 11,72,897 | 1,458 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,300 | ... |
| 2,62,022 | 20,066 | 63,004 | 3,45,092 | 1,03,44,920 | 1,639 |
| 62,34,711 | 8,32,076 | 1,12,240 | 71,79,027 | 6,20,67,667 | 1,639 |

## A.—FINANCE—2.

*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1867-68.

| Subject of Expenditure. | Amount. | | Cause of Increase or Decrease. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Last year. | Present year. | Increase. | Decrease. | | |
| *Imperial.* | | | | | | |
| Civil and Political Establishments, ... | 11,79,987 | 12,64,546 | 1,10,666 | ... | Nominal Increase from difference of period, ... | 1,25,328 |
| Civil Contingencies, ... | 2,13,293 | 2,39,400 | | | Actual Decrease in Contingencies, ... | 14,662 |
| | 13,93,280 | 15,03,946 | | | | 1,10,666 |
| Judicial Charges. { Courts, &c., 31,37,243; Prisons, ... 6,76,687 } | 33,65,142 | 38,13,930 | 4,48,788 | ... | Nominal Increase from difference of period, ... ... ... | 3,17,827 |
| | | | | | Actual Increase from formation of High Court, and increase of pay of Native Judges, ... ... | 1,30,961 |
| | | | | | | 4,48,788 |
| Police Charges, ... ... | 34,09,545 | 37,63,348 | 3,53,803 | ... | Nominal Increase from difference of period, ... ... ... | 3,13,612 |
| | | | | | Actual Increase chiefly caused by the Railway Police, ... ... | 40,191 |
| | | | | | | 3,53,803 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Military.<br>Marine.<br>Deficit, Post Office.<br>Ditto, Electric Telegraph. | | | | | | |
| Education, ... ... ... | 8,82,452 | 10,14,803 | 1,32,351 | ... | Nominal Increase from difference of period, ... ... ... | 84,567 |
| | | | | | Actual Increase owing to the establishment of Zillah Schools, at the head-quarters of each District,... | 47,784 |
| | | | | | | 1,32,351 |
| Ecclesiastical, ... ... | 1,51,407 | 1,77,583 | 26,176 | ... | Nominal Increase from difference of period, ... ... ... | 14,798 |
| | | | | | Actual Increase caused by replacing Assistant Chaplains with full Chaplains, ... ... | 11,378 |
| | | | | | | 26,176 |
| Medical Services, ... ... | 3,34,105 | 4,52,493 | 1,18,388 | | Nominal Increase from difference of period, ... ... ... | 37,007 |
| | | | | | Actual Increase caused by the increase of allowances of Medical Officers, | 81,381 |
| | | | | | | 1,18,388 |
| Printing and Stationery,... ... | 2,33,164 | 2,27,233 | ... | 5,911 | Actual Decrease for the transfer of Roorkee Press, ... ... | 24,847 |
| | | | | | Nominal Increase, ... ... | 18,936 |
| | | | | | | 5,911 |

## A.—FINANCE—2.

*Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1867-68.—(Concld.)

| Subject of Expenditure. | | Amount. Last year. | Amount. Present year. | Increase. | Decrease. | Cause of Increase or Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous, ... ... | | 2,54,911 | 2,70,508 | 15,597 | ... | Nominal Increase from difference of period, ... ... ... | 22,542 |
| | | | | | | Actual Decrease, ... ... | 6,945 |
| | | | | | | | 15,597 |
| Superannuation and Retired Allowances, ... ... ... | | 2,92,176 | 3,70,362 | 78,186 | ... | Nominal Increase from difference of period, ... ... ... | 30,863 |
| | | | | | | Actual Increase under compassionate allowance and gratuities, &c., ... | 47,323 |
| | | | | | | | 78,186 |
| Public Works. Military, | New works, | 13,48,363 | 18,24,716 | | | | |
| | Repairs, ... | 3,07,583 | 3,60,934 | | | | |
| Public Works. Civil Buildings, | New works, | 7,19,094 | 8,11,688 | | | | |
| | Repairs, ... | 1,14,382 | 1,17,821 | | | | |
| Public Works. Communications, | New works, | 2,57,489 | 2,94,512 | | | | |
| | Repairs, ... | 7,27,137 | 7,90,426 | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Works. | Agricultural, | New works, | 3,01,814 | 5,11,068 |
| | | Repairs, ... | 4,75,375 | 4,44,972 |
| | Public improvements, | New works, | 27,238 | 19,320 |
| | | Repairs, ... | 8,615 | 12,344 |
| | Establishment, | ... | 12,16,638 | 13,46,524 |
| | Tools and Plant, | ... | 2,28,854 | 1,49,638 |
| | Profit and Loss, | ... | 3,504 | 52,520 |
| | Total, Imperial, | ... | 1,60,52,268 | 1,83,30,749 |
| | *Local.* | | | |
| | Local Funds, | ... ... | 72,58,313 | 79,42,435 |
| Public Works. | Civil Buildings, | New works, | 87,801 | 97,649 |
| | | Repairs, ... | 21,290 | 32,502 |
| | Communications, | New works, | 5,43,455 | 3,47,122 |
| | | Repairs, ... | 4,53,794 | 5,11,228 |
| | Public Improvements, | New works, | 1,08,594 | 71,592 |
| | | Repairs, ... | 77,085 | 92,039 |
| | Establishment, | ... | 2,18,191 | 2,34,640 |
| | Reserve, | ... ... | 13,364 | 12,871 |
| | Total, Local, | ... | 87,81,890 | 93,42,078 |
| | GRAND TOTAL, | ... | 2,48,34,158 | 2,76,72,827 |

## A.—F I N A N C E—3.

*Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1867-68.

| Receipts. | Amount. | Disbursements. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Cash Balance of Last year, ... | 1,42,41,462 | Expenditure, as per Statement No. 2, ... | 1,95,36,641 |
| Net Revenue, as per Statement No. 1, ... | 5,86,44,483 | Loans, Railways, and Interest, ... | ... |
| Receipts on account of Loans and Railways, ... | ... | Advances, ... | 3,64,938 |
| | | Payments of Deposits, | 71,39,203 |
| Ditto of Service Funds, ... | 1,26,348 | Ditto of Prize-money, | ... |
| Payments of Advances, | 3,63,080 | | |
| Deposits, ... | 70,52,378 | Bills of other Treasuries paid, ... | 3,00,36,958 |
| Prize-money, ... | ... | | |
| Sale of Waste Land, | ... | Payments on account of other Governments, ... | 5,07,60,997 |
| Bills drawn on other Treasuries, ... | 2,92,36,864 | | |
| Receipts from other Governments, ... | 1,26,30,200 | | |
| Total, ... | 10,80,53,353 | Total, ... | 10,78,38,737 |
| | | Cash at end of year,... | 1,44,56,078 |
| Grand Total, ... | 12,22,94,815 | Grand Total, ... | 12,22,94,815 |

## B.—PUBLIC WORKS.—1.

*Statement showing Expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces, in the official year* 1867-68.

| Class of Works. | Total Expenditure, including Establishment. | | | | | Cost of Establishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Capital spent on works yielding income. | Maintenance of works yielding income. | Capital spent on works not yielding income. | Maintenance of works not yielding income. | Total. | |
| *Imperial.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Military, ... | ... | ... | 18,24,716 | 7,22,039 | 25,46,755 | 3,61,045 |
| Civil Buildings, ... | ... | ... | 8,11,688 | 2,71,362 | 10,83,050 | 1,53,541 |
| Communications, | ... | ... | 2,91,512 | 9,69,640 | 12,64,152 | 1,79,214 |
| Agricultural, ... | 5,11,068 | 10,92,464 | ... | ... | 16,03,532 | 6,47,492 |
| Public Improvements, ... | ... | ... | 19,320 | 17,576 | 36,896 | 5,232 |
| Total, Imperial, Rs., ... | 5,11,068 | 10,92,464 | 29,50,236 | 19,80,617 | 65,34,385 | 13,46,524 |
| *Local.* | | | | | | |
| Civil Buildings, | 6,329 | 5,029 | 1,35,400 | 25,738 | 1,72,496 | 2,17,470 |
| Communications, | 52,329 | 5,609 | 4,16,017 | 3,36,824 | 8,10,779 | |
| Public Improvements, ... | 11,857 | 1,499 | 59,035 | 43,165 | 1,15,556 | |
| Total, Local, Rs., | 70,515 | 12,137 | 6,10,452 | 4,05,727 | 10,98,831 | 2,17,470 |
| **Grand Total, Rs.** | 5,81,583 | 11,04,601 | 35,60,688 | 23,86,344 | 76,33,216 | 15,63,994 |

## B.—PUBLIC WORKS—2.

*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces, in the official year* 1867-68.

| Name of large Works, or class of minor Works. | Whether received from Native Governments, or wholly made by British Government. | Capital expended by British Government in previous year. | Receipts and Expenditure during the Year. | | | | | Remarks showing the present condition and prospects of the Works. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Gross Income received in cash. | Cost of Establishment. | Cost of Repairs and maintenance. | Interest of Capital at 5 per cent. | Net Surplus or Deficit. | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| **Imperial.** | | | | | | | | |
| Ganges Canal, ... ... | | 2,23,06,265 | 14,25,000 | 3,29,004 | 3,59,188 | 11,15,313 | Deficit, 3,78,505 | Hopeful. |
| Eastern Jumna Canal, ... | | 18,01,028 | 4,82,816 | 64,237 | 52,616 | 90,051 | Surplus, 2,75,912 | Satisfactory. |
| Dhoon Canals, ... ... | | 5,40,157 | 39,100 | 3,464 | 9,384 | 27,008 | Deficit, 6,756 | Improving. |
| Rohilkhund Canals, ... | | 2,77,201 | 15,651 | 19,890 | 13,305 | 13,860 | „ 31,404 | Requires remodeling. |
| Agra and Bhurtpore Irrigation Works, ... ... | | 2,19,890 | ... | 3,284 | 599 | 10,995 | „ 14,878 | Works closed. |
| Jhansie Irrigation Works, ... | | Not known. | 265 | 768 | ... | ... | „ 503 | Fair. |
| Bijnour Canals, ... ... | | 69,966 | 2,640 | 1,215 | 6,062 | 3,498 | „ 8,135 | Good. |
| Humeerpore Irrigation Works, | | Not known. | 1,170 | 1,297 | 2,032 | ... | „ 2,159 | Fair. |
| Total, Imperial, Rs. ... | ... | 2,52,14,507 | 19,66,642 | 4,29,159 | 4,45,186 | 12,60,725 | Net Deficit, 1,66,428 | |
| **Local.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Boat-bridges and Ferries.* | | | | | | | | |
| Agra Division, ... | | 10,116 | 1,49,442 | 8,096 | 27,342 | ... | 1,14,004 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meerut do., ... ... | | 32,705 | 26,351 | 6,648 | 8,227 | ... | 11,476 |
| Bohilkhund do., ... ... | | ... | 81,927 | 3,322 | 6,295 | ... | 72,310 |
| Allahabad do., ... ... | | 1,13,271 | 1,30,400 | 12,324 | 61,469 | ... | 55,607 |
| Benares do., ... ... | | 26,228 | 1,11,432 | 5,734 | 31,718 | ... | 73,980 |
| Jhansie do., ... ... | | 2,862 | 13,627 | 1,798 | 1,142 | ... | 10,687 |
| Ajmere do., ... ... | | 4,991 | 18,140 | 457 | 15,734 | ... | 1,949 |
| Total, Local, Rs. ... | ... | 1,90,173 | 5,31,319 | 38,379 | 1,51,927 | ... | 3,40,013 |
| FORESTS. | | | | | | | |
| Kumaon, ... ... | Br. Ter. | 2,19,900 | 3,55,818 | 38,668 | 1,23,500 | 17,790 | 1,93,650 |
| Dehra Dhoon, ... ... | " | 65,877 | 25,270 | 7,156 | 3,789 | 3,234 | 14,325 |
| Saharunpore, ... ... | " | 39,430 | 15,886 | 5,614 | 2,565 | 1,972 | 7,707 |
| Jounsar, ... ... | " | 34,202 | 109 | 6,966 | 3,162 | 1,710 | 10,019 |
| Gurhwal (Native), ... | Native Ter. | 1,97,988 | 48,799 | 9,815 | 25,897 | 9,899 | 13,087 |
| Goruckpore, ... ... | Br. Ter. | ... | 6,105 | 10,450 | ... | ... | 4,346 |
| Jhansie, ... ... | " | ... | 1,864 | 930 | ... | ... | 934 |
| Jaloun, ... ... | " | ... | 403 | ... | ... | ... | 403 |
| Lullutpore, ... ... | " | ... | 1,192 | 1,256 | ... | ... | 64 |
| Bijnour, ... ... | " | ... | 22,627 | ... | ... | ... | 22,627 |
| Total, Forests, Rs. ... | ... | 5,57,397 | 4,78,072 | 80,855 | 1,58,913 | 34,665 | 2,67,162 |
| GRAND TOTAL, Rs. ... | ... | 2,59,62,077 | 29,76,033 | 5,48,393 | 7,54,026 | 12,95,390 | 7,73,603 |

# C.—RAILWAYS.

*For period from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867.*

| Name of Railway. | Miles opened during the year. | Total miles open. | Passengers during the year. 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Intermediate Class. | 3rd Class. | Total. | Receipts from Passengers. | Ditto from Merchandize. | Ditto from Railway materials. | Total Receipts. | Working expenses. | Net profits. | Number of European staff. | Number of Native staff. | Total Capital expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. I. Railway, entire length from Calcutta to Delhi and Allahabad to Jubbulpore. | 223 | 1,354 | 33,590½ | 82,822⅓ | 3,81,537 | 42,58,038⅓ | 4,755,988⅓ | Rs. 64,51,709 | 12,55,917 | 15,07,691 | *2,36,02,491 | 1,16,06,441 | 1,19,96,050 | †1,919 | †23,989 | Will not be known until Directors' report is received; but £27,691,151 was the Capital withdrawn in England and in India. |
| Delhi and Punjab Railway, Ghazeeabad to Meerut. | 53 | 53 | 2,884½ | 8,413 | ... | 1,10,411 | 1,21,709 | Rs. 59,664 | 5,425 | ... | 65,088 | 68,552 | Deficit, 3,464 | 63 | 291 | 18,381,453. Amount audited in India inclusive of line in the Punjab. |

* Includes sundry receipts and steam earnings. † On 30th September, 1867.

# D.—AGRICULTURE.—1.

*Crops cultivated, in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1867-68.

| Name of Work. | Rice. | Wheat. | Other food grains. | Oil-seeds. | Sugar. | Cotton. | Opium. | Indigo. | Fibres. | Tobacco. | Tea. | Oats. | Vegetables. | Garden produce. | Barley. | Insufficiently irrigated, &c. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Irrigation.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganges Canal, ... | Acres. 36,390 | 2,02,573 | 89,968 | 327 | 55,831 | 5,591 | 2,786 | 75,658 | 419 | 373 | ... | ... | 5,484 | 2,296 | 31,739 | 6,565 | Acres. 5,16,000 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal, ... | 41,460 | 93,953 | 12,049 | 408 | 26,885 | 2,698 | ... | 2,240 | 158 | 94 | ... | ... | 1,171 | ... | 1,245 | ... | 1,82,361 |
| Dhoon Canals, Dehra, | 3,29[illegible] | 5,191 | 520 | ... | 688 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 193 | 987 | 520 | 250 | ... | 260 | ... | 11,904 |
| Rohilkhund Canals, ... | 17,[illegible]67 | 8,075 | 1,454 | 267 | 3,148 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | 215 | ... | ... | ... | 30,274 |
| Agra and Bhurtpore Irrigation Works, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jhansie Irrigation Works, ... | 1 | 67 | 90 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 |
| Bijnour Canals, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,656 |
| Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 758 |
| Total, ... | 98,209 | 3,09,859 | 1,04,081 | 1,002 | 86,556 | 8,293 | 2,786 | 77,898 | 577 | 7[illegible]8 | 987 | 520 | 7,120 | 2,296 | 33,244 | 6,565 | 7,43,115 |

# I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY—2.

*Paper Currency for the year 1867-68.*

| Notes in circulation at beginning of the year. Number and Value of— | | | | | | Total value of Notes cashed during the year. | Total value of Notes issued during the year. | Notes in circulation at end of the year. Number and Value of— | | | | | | Reserve at end of the year, stated in Rupees. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Small Notes under Rs. 50.* | | *Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.* | | *Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.* | | | | *Small Notes under Rs. 50.* | | *Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.* | | *Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.* | | *Coin.* | | | *Bullion.* | | | Government Securities. |
| Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | | | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Gold. | Silver. | Copper. | Gold. | Silver. | Copper. | |
| 42,965 | Rs. 6,02,130 | 22,491 | Rs. 16,07,150 | 279 | Rs. 14,08,000 | Rs. 17,42,860 | Rs. 53,57,470 | 68,518 | Rs. 9,72,940 | 47,652 | Rs. 35,31,450 | 4,094 | Rs. 27,27,500 | ... | Rs. 38,26,698-9-6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 11,03,291-6-6 |

# K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

*Statement of the Charitable Institutions in the North-Western Provinces, showing the number of Persons aided, the amount of Income, and the shape in which Relief has been afforded, for the year* 1867.

| Class and object of Institutions. | Number of Institutions. | Average number of persons daily aided. | Number aided in year. | Income. Paid by Government. | Income. From Endowments. In land. | Income. From Endowments. In money. | Income. Subscriptions and Donations. | Number of Institutions which afford Relief. In door. | Number of Institutions which afford Relief. Out-door. | Number of Institutions which afford Relief. General. | In what shape relief is given. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Govt. Institutions.* | | | | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | | | | |
| Dispensaries, Sudder, | 38 | 5,129 | 523,000 | 93,027 0 0 | 15,133 0 0 | 54,813 0 0 | 1,16,767 0 0 | 84 | 113 | ... | Medical and surgical attendance; medicine and also food for in-door patients. |
| Ditto, Branches, | 75 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor-house, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| General, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| For Blind, ... | 1 | 113·44 | 202 | 2,329 0 0 | ... | 3,110 0 0 | 50 0 0 | ... | ... | 1 | Lodging food, and clothing |
| " Deaf, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| " Lepers, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

# K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

*Statement of the Charitable Institutions in the North-Western Provinces, showing the number of Persons aided, the amount of Income, and the shape in which Relief has been afforded, for the year* 1867.—(Conctuded.)

| Class and object of Institutions.* | Number of Institutions. | Average number of persons daily aided. | Number aided in year. | Income. Paid by Government. | Income. From Endowments. In land. | Income. From Endowments. In money. | Income. Subscriptions and Donations. | Number of Institutions which afford relief. In-door. | Out-door. | General. | In what shape relief is given. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | | | | |
| *Supported by General Public.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For cure of sickness, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| To relieve Paupers, | 2 | 59·00 | 16,202 | ... | ... | ... | 1,6890 0 0 | 1 | ... | 1 | Board and lodging. |
| For Blind, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| „ Deaf, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| *Hindoo.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For cure of sickness, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| To relieve Paupers, | 7 | 669·00 | 135,371 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | Grain & money. |
| To relieve Brahmins, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| *Mahomedan.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For cure of sickness, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| To relieve Paupers, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| „ Lepers, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total, ... | 123 | 5,970·44 | 674,775 | 95,356 0 0 | 15,133 0 0 | 57,923 0 0 | 1,18,506 0 0 | 85 | 113 | 9 | |

# B. — EDUCATION.

## 1.—The University.

*Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta for 1867-68, so far as it concerns the Colleges and Schools in the North-Western Provinces.*

| Nature of Examination. | Number of Affiliated Colleges. | Number of their Students. | Number of Candidates. | Average age. | Educated in: Govt. Schools. | Educated in: Private Schools. | Religion: Christian. | Religion: Hindoo. | Religion: Mahomedan. | Religion: Other. | Passed: First Division. | Passed: Second Division. | Passed: Third Division. | Net Cost to State. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Entrance Examination, ... | 8 | 2,835 | 102 | 18 | 65 | 37 | 4 | 89 | 9 | ... | 7 | 25 | 38 | Per head, Rs 74, nearly. | |
| First Examination in Arts, | | | 24 | 20 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 20 | 3 | ... | 2 | 5 | 10 | | |
| B.A. Examination, ... | | | 7 | 24 | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| M.A. Examination, ... | | | 1 | 26 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Total, ... | 8 | 2,835 | 134 | 22 | 91 | 43 | 5 | 117 | 12 | ... | 10 | 31 | 49 | 74 | |

## B.—E D U

*General Statement of Educational Institutions*

| Class of Institution. | GOVERNMENT | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Number of Students on Roll. | Average daily attendance. | Average age. | Teachers. | |
| | | | | | Christian. | Other. |
| *Colleges.* | | | | | | |
| Arts, ... | 3 | 1,273 | 1,198·7 | 16·2 | 15 | 72 |
| Professional, ... | 2 | 232 | 218·1 | 19·1 | 11 | 9 |
| *Schools.* | | | | | | |
| Higher, ... | 2 | 718 | 669·89 | 12·5 | 4 | 27 |
| Middle, ... | 21 | 1,949 | 1,742 | 12 | 5 | 107 |
| Lower, ... | 3,318 | 1,13,430 | 92,439·36 | 12 | ... | 3,490 |
| *Girls' Schools.* | | | | | | |
| Higher, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower, ... | 394 | 6,864 | 5,957·63 | 10 | ... | [illegible] |
| *Normal Schools.* | | | | | | |
| For Masters, ... | 6 | 375 | 310·69 | 30 | 3 | 26 |
| For Mistresses, ... | 3 | 37 | 31·96 | 16 | ... | 3 |
| Total, ... | 3,749 | 124,878 | 102,563·33 | 15·9 | 38 | 4,128 |

# CATION—2.

*in the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1867-68.

INSTITUTIONS.

| Income. | | | | | | | | | No. of Persons instructed in | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Funds. | | | Fees. | | | Total. | | | English. | Vernacular. | General. |
| Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | | | |
| 1,69,644 | 0 | 7 | 13,747 | 8 | 3 | 1,83,391 | 8 | 10 | ... | 184 | 1,030 |
| 92,748 | 8 | 0 | ... | | | 92,748 | 8 | 0 | 64 | 168 | ... |
| 28,715 | 14 | 9 | 2,771 | 4 | 6 | 31,487 | 3 | 3 | ... | 178 | 540 |
| 70,590 | 14 | 4 | 7,799 | 15 | 7 | 78,390 | 13 | 11 | ... | 2 | 1,947 |
| 91,588 | 6 | 2 | 15,518 | 2 | 4 | 1,07,106 | 8 | 6 | ... | 112,492 | 938 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | ... | ... |
| 25,901 | 6 | 5 | ... | | | 25,901 | 6 | 5 | ... | 6,864 | ... |
| 32,349 | 10 | 4 | 80 | 0 | 1 | 32,429 | 10 | 5 | ... | 140 | 235 |
| 3,222 | 8 | 1 | ... | | | 3.222 | 8 | 1 | ... | 37 | ... |
| 5,14,761 | 4 | 8 | 39,916 | 14 | 9 | 5,54,678 | 3 | 5 | 64 | 120,065 | 4,749 |

B.—EDU

*General Statement of Educational Institutions*

| Class of Institution. | Private Institutions, Number. | Class. General. | Hindoo. | Mahomedan. | Christian. | Total. | Average daily attendance. | From Endowments. Rs. As. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Colleges.* | | | | | | | | |
| Arts, ... | 4 | ... | 937 | 190 | 132 | 1,259 | 1,010·4 | 3,211 12 11 |
| Professional, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Schools.* | | | | | | | | |
| Higher, ... | 4 | .. | 713 | 141 | 174 | 1,028 | 821·53 | 1,026 11 10 |
| Middle, ... | 175 | ... | 9,176 | 2,494 | 1,268 | 12,938 | 10,369·55 | 6,834 3 6 |
| Lower, ... | 4,850 | ... | 37,067 | 18,868 | 125 | 56,060 | 48,820·9 | 10,693 13 0 |
| *Girls' Schools.* | | | | | | | | |
| Higher, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle, ... | 6 | ... | 24 | 19 | 453 | 496 | 466 | ... |
| Lower, ... | 90 | ... | 1,735 | 360 | 110 | 2,205 | 1,757·96 | ... |
| *Normal Schools.* | | | | | | | | |
| For Masters, ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 58 | 58 | 55 | 2,688 0 0 |
| For Mistresses, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 39 | 35 | 1,500 0 0 |
| Total, ... | 5,132 | ... | 49,652 | 22,072 | 2,359 | 74,083 | 63,336·34 | 25,954 9 3 |

# CATION—2.

*North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1867-68.—(Concluded.)

| Aided and Unaided. — Income. — From Fees. | Aided and Unaided. — Income. — From Government Grants. | No. of Persons instructed in — English. | No. of Persons instructed in — Vernacular. | No. of Persons instructed in — General. | Grand Total of Schools. | Grand Total of average daily attendance. | Proportion of attendance to population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | | | | | | |
| 14,954 14 3 | 21,533 0 0 | ... | 98 | 1,161 | 7 | 2,209·1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 218·1 | |
| 6,984 5 2 | 17,130 0 0 | ... | 356 | 672 | 6 | 1,491·42 | |
| 12,359 8 2 | 1,03,867 13 10 | ... | 4,144 | 8,794 | 196 | 12,111·55 | |
| 1,75,250 4 3 | 118 11 0 | ... | 54,315 | 1,745 | 8,168 | 1,41,260·26 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 11,165 11 0 | 12,760 0 0 | 48 | 294 | 154 | 6 | 466 | |
| 123 5 3 | 9,260 0 0 | ... | 2,174 | 31 | 484 | 7,715·59 | |
| ... | 2,700 0 0 | ... | 4 | 54 | 8 | 365·69 | |
| ... | 1,500 0 0 | ... | 5 | 34 | 4 | 66·96 | |
| 2,20,838 0 1 | 1,68,869 8 10 | 48 | 61,390 | 22,645 | 8,881 | 1,65,904·67 | |

# C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—1.

*Scientific and Literary Societies.*

| Names. | Objects. | Income. From Government. | Income. Endowments. | Income. Subscriptions. | Income. Total. | Members or Visitors. Male. | Members or Visitors. Female. | Members or Visitors. Juvenile. | Members or Visitors. Total. | Registered or not. | When established. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | |
| Scientific Society, Allygurh. | The dissemination of European sciences and literature, and European thoughts and manners among the Natives. ... | Nil, | 200 | 9,048 | 9,248 | 377 | ... | ... | 377 | Not registered, | On the 9th January, 1864. |
| Rohilkhund Literary Society. | For the diffusion of useful knowledge and science, and the production of useful works in Oordoo and Hindi. | Nil, | ... | 912 | 912 | 38 | ... | ... | 38 | Ditto, ... | The 1st April, 1865. |
| Sat Sabha, or Truth Association, Agra. | For diffusion of knowledge, and the eradication of evil customs and practices. | Nil, | 100 | 2,400 | 2,500 | 426 | 10 | ... | 426 | Ditto, ... | The 1st January, [1864. |
| Benares Institute. | The social, moral, and intellectual improvement of its members. | Nil, | ... | ... | ... | 136 | ... | ... | 136 | Ditto, ... | In 1861. |
| Futtehpoor Literary Society. | To diffuse knowledge. | Nil, | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... | ... | 45 | Ditto, ... | The 1st April, 1864. |

# C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—2.

*The Press.*

| Number of Newspapers. | | | | | | Periodicals. | | | | | | | | Books published in the Year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Daily.* | | *Bi-or Tri-weekly.* | | *Weekly.* | | *Monthly.* | | *Quarterly.* | | *Yearly.* | | *Occasionally.* | | *English.* | | *Others.* | |
| English. | Other Languages. | English. | Other Languages. | English. | Other Languages. | English. | Other Languages. | English. | Other Languages. | English. | Other Languages. | English. | Other Languages. | Number of Books. | Number of Copies. | Number of Books. | Number of Copies. |
| *Nil.* | *Nil.* | 2 Tri-weekly. | *Nil.* | *Nil.* | 6 fortnightly and 13 weekly. | *Nil.* | 5 | *Nil.* | *Nil.* | *Nil.* | *Nil.* | *Nil.* | *Nil.* | *Nil.* | *Nil.* | 276 | 1,08,385 |

# V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE—1.

*Return showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the Population of any places or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the Average Age at which Deaths occurred in 1867.*

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | | 8. | | 9. | | 10. | | 11. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Districts. | Population of place or number of class. | Number of marriages during the year. | Number of births during the year. | Number of deaths during the year. | Average age at time of death. | Under 10 years. | | Between 10 and 20. | | Between 20 and 40. | | Between 40 and 60. | | Over 60. | |
| | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Dehra Doon, ... | 102,831 | ... | ... | 1,897 | 31 | 270 | 221 | 139 | 100 | 357 | 242 | 237 | 131 | 110 | 88 |
| Saharunpore, ... | 866,483 | 5,056 | 8,297 | 13,452 | 36 | 2,763 | 2,158 | 630 | 456 | 1,738 | 1,362 | 1,582 | 1,013 | 971 | 779 |
| Moozuffernugger, ... | 082,189 | ... | ... | 13,706 | 26 | 2,691 | 2,208 | 738 | 533 | 1,378 | 1,250 | 1,485 | 1,223 | 1,192 | 1,058 |
| Meerut, ... | 1,199,593 | 16,847 | 39,247 | 19,644 | 32 | 4,030 | 2,683 | 1,016 | 776 | 2,245 | 2,001 | 2,180 | 1,478 | 1,785 | 1,559 |
| Boolundshuhur, ... | 800,481 | ... | ... | 9,032 | 29 | 2,880 | 2,208 | 406 | 344 | 669 | 633 | 897 | 574 | 704 | 572 |
| Allygurh, ... | 925,538 | 8,820 | 16,538 | 10,499 | 38 | 2,499 | 1,813 | 438 | 398 | 992 | 891 | 1,132 | 755 | 934 | 752 |
| Kumaon, ... | 385,790 | 1,015 | 2,550 | 4,939 | 36 | Not shown in the Mortuary Return. | | | | | | | | | |
| Gurhwal, ... | 248,742 | 3,176 | 6,925 | 4,558 | 27 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bijnour, ... | 690,975 | ... | ... | 12,016 | 24 | 4,433 | 3,168 | 533 | 534 | 1,117 | 801 | 1,019 | 616 | 760 | 686 |
| Moradabad, ... | 1,095,306 | ... | ... | 24,725 | 20 | 8,367 | 6,325 | 984 | 725 | 1,642 | 1,431 | 1,832 | 1,162 | 1,244 | 1,013 |
| Budaon, ... | 889,810 | ... | ... | 11,131 | 35 | 3,797 | 2,693 | 478 | 321 | 957 | 675 | 1,170 | 656 | 843 | 598 |
| Bareilly, ... | 1,464,199 | 15,093 | 26,834 | 30,312 | 31 | 7,075 | 5,442 | 2,112 | 1,695 | 3,076 | 2,362 | 3,018 | 1,907 | 1,998 | 1,627 |
| Shahjehanpore, ... | 918,850 | 17,702 | 34,492 | 21,153 | 32 | 4,723 | 3,795 | 1,297 | 1,045 | 2,257 | 1,932 | 2,275 | 1,590 | 1,502 | 1,254 |
| Terrai Pergunnahs, | 91,802 | ... | ... | 2,871 | 32 | 603 | 569 | 205 | 149 | 508 | 346 | 323 | 223 | 116 | 97 |
| Muttra, | 800,321 | 7,214 | 18,741 | 9,635 | 43 | 1,861 | 1,239 | 484 | 405 | 999 | 788 | 1,385 | 950 | 998 | 812 |